

A history and survey of Haroldston House and gardens, Pembrokeshire: an unexcavated manorial complex

By ROGER TURVEY¹

INTRODUCTION

Haroldston housed one of the most powerful and influential families in fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Pembrokeshire, the Perrots. It served them well as a home and as the nerve centre of wide estates covering the greater part of Pembrokeshire for over two hundred and fifty years. More significantly perhaps, it provided them with a convenient base from which they could intrude into the affairs of the richest and most important urban centre in south-west Wales, Haverfordwest. Unfortunately, when wealth and opportunity afforded itself this same family all but abandoned the house in favour of grander residences elsewhere such as at Carew and Laugharne Castles and, further afield, York House (the London home of the archbishops of York) which they leased from the Crown during the 1580s and 90s. This is not to suggest that Haroldston House was ever unimportant but it never received the kind of familial care and financial investment that occasionally results in the survival of a building long after it has outlived its usefulness. Consequently, gone are the graceful lines of its masonry, its high flung gables and decorative windows, much of which have disappeared either through collapse and plunder or under a cloying cloak of ivy. Dilapidated it might be but forgotten it is not, and the pride and affection felt for it by the people of the town and borough of Haverfordwest, as represented by the Gild of Freemen to whom it belongs, is palpable.²

Haroldston House is located approximately one mile south of Haverfordwest town centre and less than a mile from the ruins of the Augustinian priory of St Thomas the Martyr. Situated in the parish of Haroldston St Issels, a mile distant of its church, the house and gardens cover an area of over five acres. This is a little less than in its heyday because the site at Haroldston has been cut through at its northern tip by the railway and at its southern end by Clay Lane. Haroldston consists of a ruinous complex of late medieval, Tudor and possibly Stuart buildings, some with stone vaulted undercrofts. The most prominent feature is the so-called Steward's Tower, originally a gatehouse that was subsequently refurbished as a small tower house. Until its collapse, sometime after 1925, the tallest surviving structure was a chimney the size of which, though not uncommon in Pembrokeshire, might suggest a kitchen range that may have been a later addition to the original house. Surrounding the buildings are the remains of courtyards, walled gardens, terraces, earthworks and water features belonging to a very extensive and well preserved, if as yet unexcavated, series of formal gardens probably unaltered, certainly unploughed, since the mid to late seventeenth century. Together, the house and garden remains are an important survival of a Tudor manorial complex of which there are few comparative examples surviving in south-west Wales. It is the writer's earnest hope and desire to see the site properly excavated and securely preserved for the future.

THE HISTORY OF THE HOUSE

Haroldston House was built by and is named after the Harold family. The earliest reference to a member of the family is *c.* 1241–44, when a certain Richard Harold of Haroldston West appeared among a number of witnesses to Earl Walter Marshall's charter to Monkton Priory.³ Half a century later the family

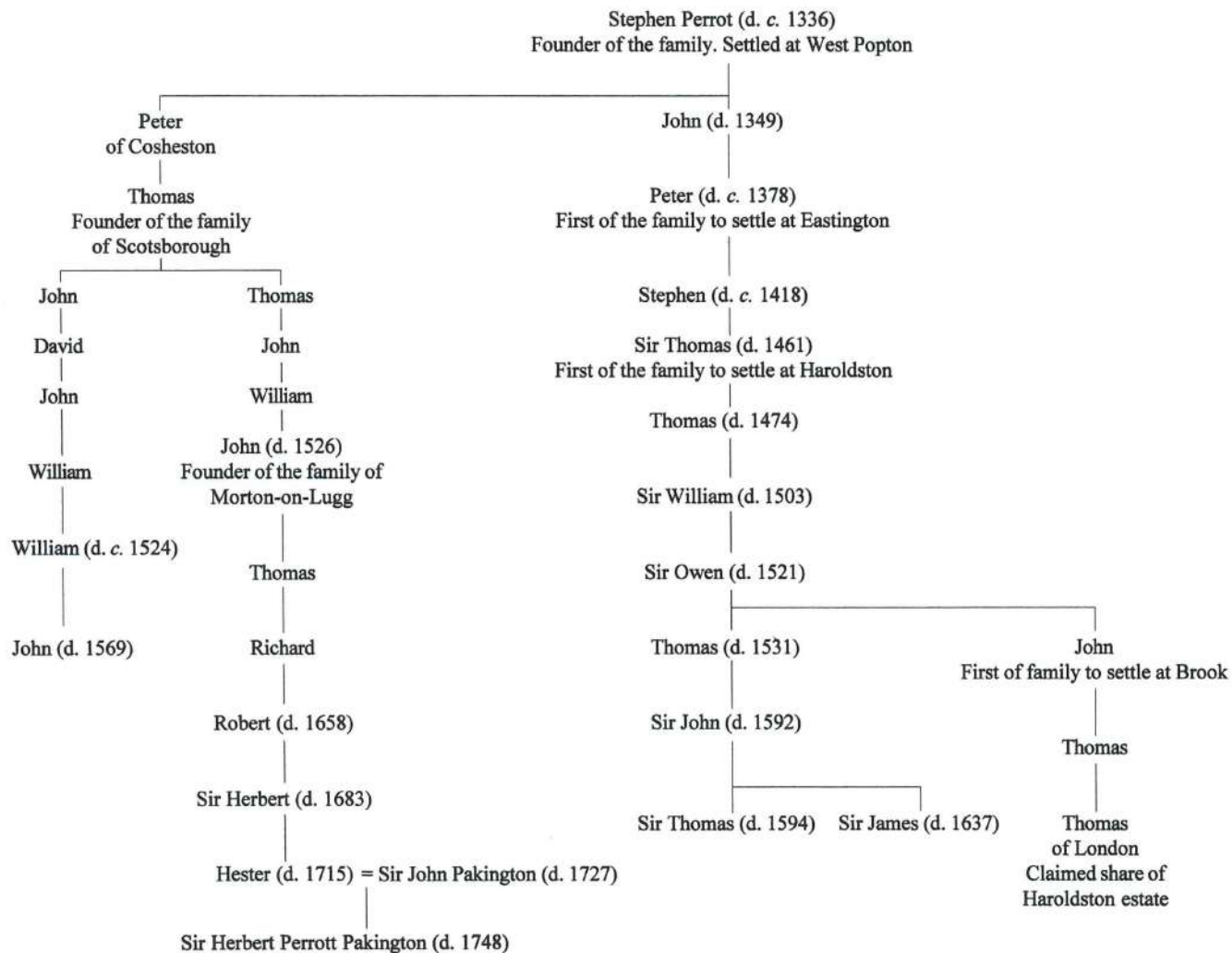




Fig. 1. Ground plan of Haroldston House, based on a plan supplied by RCAHMW, amended by the author.

had evidently re-located to the parish of Haroldston St Issels, the first mention of which is recorded in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291, when Richard Harold, possibly the son of the aforementioned Richard, was granted land there in 1295 by his kinsman Ralph Castlemartin.⁴ That the earliest recorded masonry on the site has been tentatively dated to the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, suggests that the house was begun by this Richard Harold and was continued by his son William.⁵ By 1324 the house and its manor was well established being held as a knight's fee of the lordship of Haverford and assessed at 20 marks annually (£13 6s 8d).⁶

Members of the Harold family continued to reside at Haroldston for a further century until the death in 1442 of Joanna, daughter and sole heiress of William Harold.⁷ During her lifetime the house had been occupied and cared for by her uncle and guardian John Harold, dean of Hereford Cathedral, and, after she came of age, by her respective husbands David Joce (dead before 1410) and Thomas Sturmy.⁸ In spite of her two marriages, Joanna Harold (she was probably in her eighties when she passed away) died without heirs so that the house reverted to her nearest surviving relative, Thomas Perrot of Eastington.⁹ By virtue of his grandfather Peter's marriage to Joanna's aunt Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Harold (d. c. 1345), Sir Thomas Perrot became the sole beneficiary of a substantial estate and a mansion house

ESTATE OF HAROLDSTON, ST ISSELS.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, 1857.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

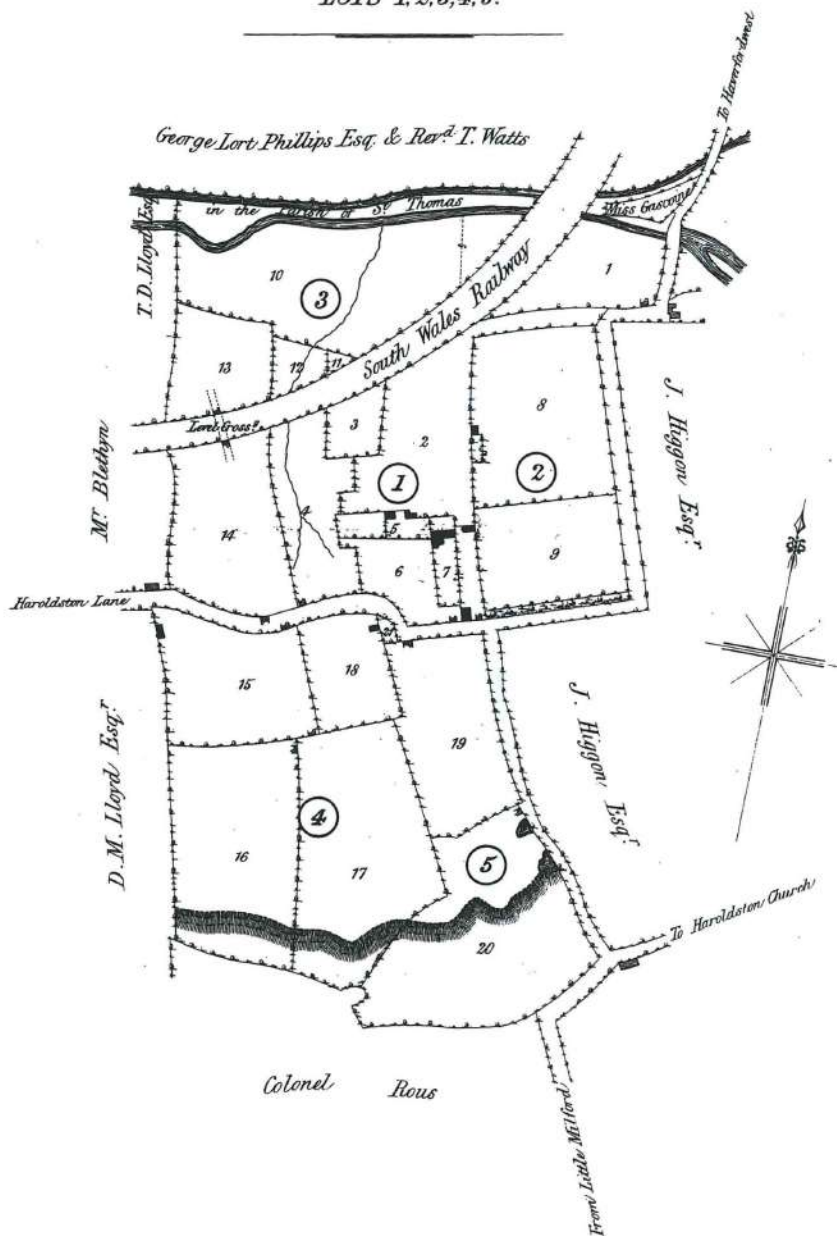


Fig. 2. Plan of the estate of Haroldston St Issels (1857).

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considerably larger than his own principal residence at Eastington.¹⁰ After 1442, the Perrots made Haroldston their home and members of the family continued to reside there until the early 1680s.¹¹

Besides being a fine estate, Haroldston was valuable because of its close proximity to Haverfordwest. By the mid fifteenth century Haverfordwest had not only overtaken Pembroke in size, wealth and importance to become the principal trade and mercantile centre in Pembrokeshire, it was also among the largest and most populous towns in Wales. Haroldston enabled the Perrots to involve themselves in the affairs of a borough that jealously guarded its rights and privileges and which emphasised at every opportunity its exclusivity. The town's ambition for status and recognition as an entity separate from the lordship and county in which it was situated was realised in 1479 when it was granted a charter by Edward IV.¹² As a result of this royal charter Haverfordwest earned the peculiar status of being a town and county in itself, a unique privilege it enjoyed until disenfranchised in 1885. Although Haroldston lay on the fringe of the county borough, its owners worked hard to inveigle themselves into the burghal community, a feat they had achieved by the mid 1490s if not before.¹³ In 1496 Sir William Perrot served as the county borough's sheriff while his son, Sir Owen, succeeded in obtaining a twenty-one year lease of the town's mills in 1516.¹⁴ The umbilical nature of the relationship that had developed between Haroldston and Haverfordwest was sealed in 1554 with the passing of a clause exempting the house's owners from a long-standing ordinance forbidding 'foreigners' from enjoying the privileges of burghal membership.¹⁵

Other than to suggest the likelihood of additional building, such as the so-called Steward's Tower sometime during the last quarter of the fifteenth century, and some landscaping, little is known of the history of the house itself during the period of its occupation by the Perrots. The one who took the keenest interest in the house was the most famous Perrot of them all, namely Sir John. There is no reason to doubt the tradition that he was born there, sometime between 7 and 11 November 1528, and that he was baptized in the local parish church.¹⁶ Certainly, his great-great-grandfather, Thomas, had gone to considerable trouble and expense in a court of law to secure the family's rights over the parish church.¹⁷ His adversary, the prior of Haverfordwest Priory, to whose religious order the advowson of the church had been entrusted, was no match for the wily Perrot who proceeded to bully the monks into submission. Within half a century, if not earlier, the monks had succumbed to Perrot pressure by agreeing to the appointment of Sir Owen as steward of the priory's estates.¹⁸ The fact that the monastic estate bordered Haroldston was used to full advantage by the Perrots, who intended to increase the size of their own property by persuading the monks to part with their valuable acres. In return, the monks received the protection of, arguably, the most powerful family in Pembrokeshire from other equally predatory gentry. The relationship between gentle patron and submissive monk had repaired itself sufficiently for the religious order to accept for burial within its walls of at least four generations of the Perrot family.¹⁹ Sir John's father Thomas was the last to be buried there before the house was dissolved by Henry VIII during the Reformation.²⁰

Having lost his father a little before his third birthday, Sir John's mother, Mary Berkeley, remarried and it was under the care of his Welsh-speaking step-father, Sir Thomas Jones, that the young Perrot heir was brought up at Haroldston.²¹ Sometime during his teens he left the family home for school at St David's from which he proceeded, aged eighteen, to London to complete his education in the household of Sir William Paulet, the Lord High Treasurer of England. In February 1550, less than three months after attaining his majority, Haroldston, valued at £20 annually, was delivered to Sir John Perrot by his step-father who vacated the house after nearly seventeen years of occupation.²² As his step-father, and mother, moved back to the Jones estate of Abermarlais in Carmarthenshire, Perrot settled into his new home which he proceeded to refurbish with stone plundered from the nearby priory. If the oft-quoted tradition of his taking the dressed stone from the priory, which he acquired in 1563 by exchange of

property with John Barlow of Slebech, is to be believed, and there is no reason to dispute it, none has thus far been recovered from the Haroldston site.²³ It was here, to the home of his childhood, that he brought his bride, Anne Cheyney, and where, in all likelihood, she bore his first-born son, Thomas. Tragically, she died either in childbirth or very soon after. It was also to Haroldston that Sir John invited Protestant heretics on the run from the Marian authorities to shelter there before taking ship to the continent. Prominent among those harboured at Haroldston between 1554 and 1556 were his uncle, Rice or Rhys Perrot, former reader in Greek to the late king Edward VI, and Laurence Nowell, a noted scholar and teacher who joined his brother Alexander, dean of St Paul's, in exile in Germany sometime in 1554.²⁴

Unlike his forebears, Sir John was a man of national interests and concerns, attending Court and Parliament in London, serving as Lord President of Munster (1571–73) and then Lord Deputy of Ireland (1584–88), before becoming a member of the Queen's Privy Council (1589–90), all of which conspired to draw him away from Haroldston. In 1555 he was granted Carew Castle by Queen Mary, which he later made his home, and to which was added Laugharne Castle by grant of Queen Elizabeth in 1575.²⁵ His new homes notwithstanding, Sir John continued to use Haroldston on a regular basis particularly when borough affairs called him back to Haverfordwest. At some point in the 1570s, possibly in 1574 to coincide with his son's majority, Sir John entrusted the running of the house and estate to his heir, Thomas. Sir Thomas, who was certainly in possession of the house and enjoying the income derived from the manor in January 1585, seems to have had an especial affection for Haroldston, it being likely that he too, was born here in September 1553.²⁶ From the meagre evidence available, it would seem that he was the one most responsible for establishing the resplendent gardens that once so richly adorned the house. Their magnificence were such as to attract the attention of the Pembrokeshire antiquary George Owen of Henllys who makes mention of 'a pleasant grove of his [Sir Thomas] owne planting adjoining to his house of Haroldstone'.²⁷ According to Owen, Sir Thomas Perrot was the man responsible for introducing the pheasant 'about sixteen yeares past' (1587), and which in his 'memory there were none bredd within the shire'.²⁸ Having 'procured certen cockes and hens to be transported out of Ireland', no doubt with the assistance of his father, the Lord Deputy, 'purposing to endemise in a grove . . . gave them libertie therein' so that they spread across the county.²⁹

His twenty-year tenure (1574–94) may be considered the high point of the house and gardens though his successor, his half-brother Sir James Perrot, must take some credit for maintaining, if not enhancing, the Haroldston mansion and estate. The structural additions to the house and courtyards that have been dated to the seventeenth century may, in view of his forty-year tenure of the property (1597–1637), be tentatively ascribed to Sir James. Ironically, his possession of the house did not come easily and very nearly slipped through his grasp. After the attainder and death of Sir John Perrot in 1592, Haroldston, valued at £22 6s 3d annually, along with all the Perrot properties, was declared forfeit to the Crown. The family's hereditary estates were soon returned by Queen Elizabeth who bore no malice towards Sir John's son and heir, Sir Thomas. However, he died within eighteen months of his father's death, in February 1594, and with no son to succeed him the estates became subject to complex and long drawn-out litigation.³⁰ During this period, between being vacated in the spring of 1594 and its lease by the Crown in April 1597, the empty mansion house may have fallen prey to opportunists who set about robbing it of its lead. This might explain why William Walter, mercer, and chamber reeve of Haverfordwest, was commanded in September 1596 to answer for the carriage of 'lead had out of Harroldston' to the value of £1 7s 11d.³¹ Had the dispute over Haroldston's ownership not been settled as soon as it was, it is doubtful if the house could have endured much longer its criminal neglect at the hands of uncaring royal officials.

The outcome of the litigation between Sir James Perrot and his cousin, Thomas Perrot of London, on



Fig. 3. Aerial photograph of Haroldston House taken from the direction of Merlin's Brook. The gardens can be made out in the foreground with the house located between the railway line and the road. The sunken road is on the left. *Crown Copyright: RCAHMW.*

the one part, and Dorothy and Penelope her daughter, widow and heiress respectively of Sir Thomas Perrot, on the other, hinged on the legality of a devise drawn up by Sir John Perrot in May 1584, confirmed in a revised settlement in 1590, to settle his estates in the event of his death.³² According to the devise, Sir John Perrot had intended that his estates should descend to those of his own blood and name, or at least 'to such of his name as he liketh and careth for'.³³ First on the list of heirs was Sir John's



Fig. 4. The medieval gatehouse or Steward's Tower as drawn in 1860.
Reproduced from Archaeologia Cambrensis 1860.

eldest son, Sir Thomas, but if he was to die without male heirs, the properties were to descend to the next person named, and in succession thereafter, namely, William, born of a second marriage, Sir James, the product of an extra-marital affair, and Thomas Perrot of the Brook, his first cousin. The survival of an heiress, and Sir Thomas Perrot's desire to see her succeed to his estates, coupled with the dower rights of his widow and his father's attainder, muddled the legal waters. Consequently, for some fifteen years after the death of Sir Thomas Perrot, his widow and daughter (during which time both had married, respectively, Henry Percy, 9th earl of Northumberland and Sir William Lower of St Winnow, Cornwall), were involved in a desperate struggle to persuade the Crown to release to them forfeited Perrot properties. At the same time, they had to defend themselves against the claims of Sir John's illegitimate son, Sir James, who did all he could to invoke his late father's devise. Helped in part by the qualified support of Robert Devereux, 2nd earl of Essex (being the brother of Dorothy Percy placed him in a difficult position), Sir James succeeded in recovering a healthy share of the Perrots' Pembrokeshire properties — of which Haroldston was the jewel.

In the event, the disputing parties came to an accommodation sanctioned by the Crown, whereby Sir James Perrot recovered Haroldston while his half-brother's widow and daughter were compensated with a substantial cash sum.³⁴ That the Crown favoured Sir James was early signalled by its willingness to lease him Haroldston pending the outcome of the case. Consequently, on 23 April 1597 the mansion house was delivered to his agent and friend Nicholas Adams (d. 1628), from whom it was ordered that 'bonds be taken for the repair and maintenance thereof' made necessary because 'the house of Haroldston was one of the houses of residence of Sir John Perrott'.³⁵ Six weeks later, on 11 June, Adams conveyed Haroldston to Sir James who doubtless set about its repair while preparing for election to Parliament as member for Haverfordwest in September 1597.³⁶ Adams' conveyance to Perrot was



Fig. 5. The Steward's Tower, viewed from the south-west corner of the outer courtyard (11).
The wall of the upper floor has since collapsed. *Crown Copyright: RCAHMW.*

ratified by Letters Patent of the Crown on 21 September 1599, when it issued a formal grant of the mansion house and estate to the latter.³⁷ Sir James continued to live at Haroldston for the remainder of his life, until his childless death in February 1637. His widow, Mary, lived there until her own death in May 1639, after which it passed to Sir James's nominated heir, Sir Herbert Perrot of Morton-on-Lugg, a distant cousin from Herefordshire.³⁸

Although Sir Herbert regularly divided his time between Haroldston and his Herefordshire manors of Wellington and Morton, he seems not to have made Pembrokeshire his permanent home until after the Restoration in 1660. Fortunately, Haroldston was not neglected, being tenanted to members of Sir Herbert's own family who took up residence in and diligently cared for the house. The first to do so was Sir Herbert's younger brother James, who lived there from about 1640 until the early 1650s, followed by his brother Francis (d. 1668) during the later 1650s.³⁹ Another of the family who evidently found Haroldston a congenial place to live was its youngest member, Damaris, who joined her brother James there sometime during the late 1640s, probably in the aftermath of the Civil War. Her stay at Haroldston was not unfruitful, finding a husband in Owen Edwards of Treffgarne, or indeed uneventful, being witness to an abduction on 7 June 1649 at Haroldston bridge of her friend's fourteen-year-old daughter who was later that same day forced into a clandestine marriage.⁴⁰ As far as can be determined the apparently unmarried James Perrot was entrusted with the responsibility of running his brother's scattered Pembrokeshire estates, a task he probably continued until his death sometime between 1678 and 1682.⁴¹ It was during his tenancy of the property that Haroldston was garrisoned during the Civil War by Royalist troops, a move not unwelcomed by James and Sir Herbert, both of whom sided with the king, signed the loyalty declaration (in which document they are both described as of Haroldston) and contributed to the formation of the Royalist Association in the autumn of 1642.⁴²

Haroldston saw no action during the war and when in 1644 the conflict threatened to make its way to



Fig. 6. The Steward's Tower, side view from the outer courtyard (11). *Crown Copyright: RCAHMW.*

the mansion's doorstep, the house was hurriedly vacated in the face of approaching Parliamentary soldiers under the command of Rowland Laugharne. Consequently, no significant war damage was inflicted on the house other than might have been caused by the routine carelessness of billeted troops. Nor did the house and estate suffer in the aftermath of the war when those who had sided with the king were made to pay heavily for backing the losing side. While some of his hapless neighbours were declared Royalist delinquents and fined (£1,230 in the case of Sir John Stepney of Prendergast),⁴³ Perrot, a 'Parliamentarian by second choice and for self-interest',⁴⁴ changed sides. His siding with Parliament, sometime in the summer of 1644, saved him from crippling fines which might have saddled the Haroldston estate with debts from which it might not have recovered. Ironically, he became an active member of local Parliamentary committees set up to levy fines, assess and collect taxation and to investigate and deal with enemies past and potential, one of whom, John Poyer (d. 1649), one-time mayor of Pembroke town and zealous Parliamentarian, complained bitterly about the treatment meted out to him and his men by Perrot and his fellow commissioners. Parliament's failure to discipline Perrot, the turncoat, and his committeemen, was partly the reason behind Poyer's rebellion which resulted in his trial and execution at Covent Garden. The chameleon-like qualities which had stood Perrot in good stead during the Civil War and Interregnum were again in evidence in the first months of the Restoration when as rehabilitated Royalist, Perrot was knighted by Charles II in August 1660.⁴⁵

If at first Sir Herbert did not find Pembrokeshire a congenial place to live, he certainly took to its

women, taking to wife two from the county, namely, Sibyl, the daughter and co-heiress of a local squire, David Lloyd of Cilciffeth, and upon her death aged 40 in 1667, another, Hester, the daughter of William Barlow of Castle Pill.⁴⁶ As his brother and family made more frequent use of Haroldston after 1660, Francis vacated the property in favour of a move to Monington-on-Wye where he died eight years later. Sir Herbert's other brother, James, continued to live in Pembrokeshire and found lodgings in a town-house in Haverfordwest where he presumably died being buried, next to his namesake Sir James, in the church of St Mary's.⁴⁷ That Haroldston was a substantial house which could have accommodated them all, can be gauged by the Hearth Tax return of 1670 which stated that its owner, 'Sir Herbert Perrett', was liable for a payment on 10 hearths at 2s each. According to the late Major Francis Jones, seven was the average number of hearths in a Pembrokeshire mansion so that Haroldston stands comparison with the greater houses of the county such as Landshipping, Orielson, Picton, Stackpole Court, St Bride's and Wiston.⁴⁸ From the ruins we see today, it is perhaps a little difficult to visualize Haroldston as a house capable of accommodating ten hearths, but our task is made a little easier by the chance survival of a room-by-room inventory of goods and furniture drawn up in April 1717.⁴⁹ It is clear from the inventory that Haroldston consisted of some twelve rooms, namely, five bedrooms, described as the red, green and blue rooms together with the little room and great chamber, a 'great room', presumably the hall, a dining room, a substantial kitchen, within which was a small room, and three 'garrets' located in the 'new building'. There is also mention of store rooms which were quite possibly the vaulted basements beneath the two small halls of the earliest part of the house (see A and B on Fig. 1).

Sir Herbert very quickly developed a fondness for Pembrokeshire, acting as its sheriff in 1665–6, representing Haverfordwest in Parliament in 1677 and serving as the town's mayor in 1677–78.⁵⁰ Had he died while residing at Haroldston, his will stated that he should be buried in the parish church, an edifice he had spent good money restoring, but as fate would have it, he died at his Herefordshire home and is buried in the church of Wellington next to the altar beneath a fine monument complete with colourfully-painted Perrot heraldry. His widow, Susanna Norris (d. 1690), daughter of Sir Francis Norris of Weston-on-the-Green, Oxfordshire, was his third wife whom he married in 1669 after the death in childbirth of his second, Hester, his partner of less than fifteen months. With Susanna's marriage to Sir Cyril Wyche in the summer of 1684, Haroldston was vacated and leased to the Member of Parliament for Pembrokeshire in 1685, William Barlow, a relation through marriage and a younger son of the Barlows of Slebech.⁵¹ This is presumably the 'gentleman, best known in this county by the name of the tall Captain Barlow' mentioned by the Pembrokeshire historian Richard Fenton as living there in his *Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire* (1810).⁵² Sir Herbert's sole surviving child, Hester, knew Haroldston in her youth but after the death of her father in 1683 she spent the remaining years of her minority at Wellington and rarely visited her Pembrokeshire property. Nor did she intend to frequent the place on a regular basis after attaining her majority in 1689, being described in one transaction in 1694 as 'late of St. Issells'.⁵³ Indeed, in March 1691 she leased part of the mansion house together with some land attached to a wealthy local butcher, Edward Morrow of Freystrop, 'until one year after his death'.⁵⁴

With her marriage in December 1700 to Sir John Pakington, 4th Bt., Haroldston passed out of the ownership of the Perrots and soon ceased to function as a family home.⁵⁵ The Pakingtons visited Haroldston regularly between 1701 and 1706 but thereafter their annual spring visits, which lasted no more than two or three months, became less frequent and they all but ended with Hester's death in 1715.⁵⁶ The last reliable reference to her, or her family, staying at Haroldston is dated to Good Friday 1712, after which some work was done on the house, though the receipts for the regular delivery of coal for its ten hearths throughout 1716 suggests a mansion in full use.⁵⁷ Not for the first time, Haroldston was leased out, possibly even before Hester's death, when Lady Elizabeth (Betty) Rich, mother of William Edwardes, the first Baron Kensington (cr. 1776), a woman famed for the lavishness of her

entertainment, became the first of the house's many tenants.⁵⁸ According to Fenton, one of her guests was the writer and politician Joseph Addison who 'happening to pay it a visit, was entertained there with a mask, conducted with great expense and classical taste' in consequence of which he is said to have met and later married (in 1716) Charlotte Rich, the Dowager Countess of Warwick.⁵⁹

Thereafter, Haroldston, which by now would have been increasingly old fashioned and undesirable to the gentry, was leased out to all and sundry with John Gribble, a tallow chandler, and Rachell Aubrey, a widow, both from Haverfordwest, being among the first to make the place their home in 1717 on twenty-one-year leases. While Gribble was leased part of the demesne land 'together with a stable and other premises adjoining Harrelston House', Aubrey was leased 'part of the dwelling house of Harroldston' together with the lessor's 'goods and furniture'.⁶⁰ In 1719 Aubrey may have been joined at Haroldston by another lessee William Roach, a mason, who was leased 'the house and garden'.⁶¹ Although these were clearly persons of financial means, they were short on quality, and it may be suggested that the house began to decline during their tenancy. As far as is known, the house was left untenanted after the expiry of the leases, the last of which, if it went to full term, ended in 1740. In any event, the whole estate was mortgaged early in 1749 for the sum of £6,000 for the sole purpose of providing portions for the younger members of the Pakington family.⁶² It is significant that in all landed transactions respecting their Pembrokeshire properties dated after 1717, no member of the Pakington family is described as being of Haroldston but of Westwood, their family seat in Worcestershire, which suggests that the house was left unoccupied for over twenty years before it was finally sold in May 1763.

Unfortunately for the family, the more so for Haroldston, rising debt, caused in large part by Hester's son, Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington's extravagant lifestyle and poor business sense, forced them to sell the property in 1763 to Sir John Philipps, 6th Bt., of Picton Castle. The deed of sale suggests a house



Fig. 7. Chimney serving the ground-floor kitchen, which has collapsed since the photograph was taken, looking south from the garden. The remains of the Steward's Tower can be seen in the background to the left. *Crown Copyright: RCAHMW.*

long neglected but not beyond repair, but the will to effect the necessary work was not forthcoming and the new owners were said by a visitor in 1767, to have 'pulled down all the materials which were saleable' so that the house is 'now in ruins'.⁶³ An estate map commissioned in 1774 by Sir Richard Philipps, 7th Bt., describes 'the ruins of Haroldston House with the Court and gardens', but the latter too had fallen into neglect being much overgrown.⁶⁴ According to the Picton Castle Terrier, the Haroldston estate, as purchased in 1763 and leased to John Lloyd esquire, amounted to some 138 acres, two acres of which was occupied by the mansion house and gardens, the rest being retained by the Pakington family. Although the house had long been neglected, the loss of the greater part of the Haroldston estate deeply affected the Pakingtons, but economic reality rather than sentimental attachment dictated their actions as the following extract from their official history, co-written by the recently deceased head of the family, Richard Pakington, 6th Baron Hampton, testifies:

The Haroldston estate, which once loomed so large in the family papers, makes one appearance in the letters of this period. Accounts rendered in 1768 shew that one year's profit on the Freystrop colliery came to £413, while the rest of the estate, when all disbursements had been made, produced no more than thirty pounds.⁶⁵

With its lead, slate and other salvageable materials pillaged for sale or use elsewhere, Haroldston House rapidly declined. By 1810 it was so ruinous that on visiting the property Richard Fenton was confronted by 'a large and most incoherent aggregate of buildings of different ages, and incapable of being traced to any regular plan'.⁶⁶ In 1834 the well-known publisher of topographical dictionaries, Samuel Lewis, confirmed Fenton's earlier observations stating that 'the ancient mansion is now in a very dilapidated condition'.⁶⁷ One part only of the mansion continued to be occupied until at least the third quarter of the nineteenth century,⁶⁸ the Steward's Tower, but this too has succumbed to the elements, and not a little vandalism, with the result that the house is in very real danger of disappearing altogether. Happily this is not yet the case and there is still time to protect and conserve what remains.

THE HOUSE AND GARDENS

The earliest part of the house is thought to date from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century and consisted originally of a first-floor hall range of stone construction which was typical of many of the homes of the gentry of the period. Little now remains of the hall range above basement level so that discernible features are few. The layout of the hall range is complex but seems to have been divided into three concomitant units possibly built at different stages, hence the seemingly random arrangement. The most complete part of the hall range is that marked A on the plan. This hall measures 43 feet by 20 feet and has a pointed arch vaulted undercroft. At its south end the hall is fronted by a wall of finely-cut masonry suggesting that the main front of the hall range faced south. The termination of the wall here, with its angular splay at the base, suggests a formal staircased entrance to the whole range (1). The finely-cut masonry wall survives to a reasonable height enabling the remains of corbelled decoration to be traced, which may indicate the beginning either of the roof or an upper floor (2). The vaulted undercroft is open at four points and it is difficult to decide if these are original features and, if so, if they were windows or doorways as the ground level has evidently changed and the openings facing the courtyard towards the gatehouse (9) are only half-visible. The small opening on the west side of the vault may have been intended as a means of internal communication between the vault of hall A and that of hall B.



Fig. 8. Close-up view of the chimney, viewed from the courtyard (6). What looks like the remains of a second-floor hooded fireplace can be seen half-way up the structure. *Crown Copyright: RCAHMW.*

Very little survives of hall B, presumably the Great Hall, where it is assumed that the roof of the vault has collapsed, so that it is only possible to speak in general terms. The hall measures approximately 40 feet by 25 feet and due to its abutting hall A forms an L-shaped plan. Halls A and B evidently formed the core of the medieval house which may have been added to a little later by the construction of hall C. The plan and remains of hall C are quite confusing. Not only is it built to a different alignment to the rest of the hall range but its relationship to the whole is not entirely clear. It is assumed that there was some means of communication between the other rooms probably at first-floor level. The dimensions of the hall itself are not clear with its northern end being wider than its southern. Moreover, the remains of an additional extended wall that turns sharply away from the hall range adds to the confusion (3). This may indicate the existence of an additional building or of an enclosed courtyard. The small square projection on the west side of the hall (4) may have contained a newel staircase allowing access from the basement to the first floor and to any upper chambers including the roof. It is entirely possible that hall C may, in fact, have been an accommodation block that housed the bed chambers listed in the inventory of 1717.

Adjoining the hall range is a building, the irregular shape of which suggests a service capacity consisting of what may have been access corridors (5) running alongside halls A and B together with a kitchen range to which was attached a large chimney. The date of this construction is not known but it

clearly differs from the rest of the mansion house, being bonded with a different type of mortar, while the stonework is of a lime-white complexion. All that can be said with certainty is that a substantial kitchen was certainly in existence by December 1703 when it was reported by letter of William Beavans, the steward of Haroldston, to Lady Hester Pakington, that the house was 'much out of order . . . the kitching lying allmost stript, the roof besides of the house by a Hurrycane'.⁶⁹ This domestic range partly enclosed a courtyard or raised terrace (6) in which, it may be conjectured, was located Haroldston's water supply, possibly a well to which steps descended. This range would seem to belong to the seventeenth century and, given this was his principal residence, may have been the work of Sir James Perrot.

To the east of hall A lay a large walled inner courtyard (7), the entrance to which lay in its south wall (8) near to what is probably a gatehouse, known as the Steward's Tower (9), which may have been subsequently altered and rebuilt as a tower house. As originally built, this presumed gatehouse may have served as the chief entrance to the whole site, especially since it opened out onto the sunken road which ran alongside the mansion complex. Haroldston is only one of four dwellings in Pembrokeshire to be identified as having a medieval gatehouse (in fact it has two, the other being a later addition located at the head of the sunken road); the others are to be found at Johnston Hall, and at the bishop's palaces of Lamphey and St David's.⁷⁰ The Haroldston gatehouse is a small, buttressed, three storey block of coursed rubble that measures roughly 12 feet by 11 feet. At some stage during the seventeenth century its ground-floor entrance was filled in to form a vault so that it became a self-contained tower house. When it was examined by officers of the Royal Commission in 1925 the first floor room contained a hooded fireplace, since plundered, and the walls on all four sides were still intact.⁷¹ Access from the vault to the two upper floors and roof was by means of a semi-detached spiral stair-vice which also housed a garderobe. The gatehouse is thought to be medieval or early Tudor in origin, dating to perhaps the last quarter of the fifteenth century. It may be significant that a stone mason, John Dole of Pembroke, was employed by Sir William Perrot for seventy-one days work for which he was paid 34s 8d: could this be linked to the construction of the gatehouse?⁷² If so, it would place the date of construction to between 1474 and 1503, around which time it is thought the Perrot's neighbours, the Tancreds of Johnston Hall, were similarly employed in building a gatehouse, the much altered remains of which can still be seen.

Attached to the gatehouse on its northern side is a small rectangular block of uncertain date (10) that, together with the gatehouse, forms an L-shaped plan. The functions of both buildings were to serve as protective entrances to both the outer (11) and inner courtyards. At some late stage, perhaps to coincide with the reconstruction of the gatehouse, a long narrow building of unknown date and purpose (12) was added to the gatehouse, running from west to east to the edge of the sunken road.⁷³ Possibly at the same time, a large partly-walled and now featureless courtyard (13) was added to form an enclosed garden close to the house. At the southern end of the outer courtyard (11) there appear to be the remains of a small rectangular platform (14) of unknown date and purpose. Alongside the sunken road — a feature in itself intended for unimpeded views of the surrounding fields and perhaps to add to the sense of wonder as visitors approaching the house were confronted by the gardens which hitherto had been hidden from view — is a raised L-shaped revetted terrace (15), with steps at either end, giving views over the field known as the Walks, and back again into the complex. Alongside this terrace lay the later Ropewalk which a local author, John Brown of Market Street, writing sometime in the last decade of the nineteenth century, recalled in his *The History of Haverfordwest*: 'I can remember a noble avenue of old elms which stretched up to the entrance, but which in my time were used as, and called, the Ropewalk'.⁷⁴ To the west of the outer courtyard (11) is a sunken garden (16) bounded partly by low grassy terraces and by collapsed stone walls. The outer part of this garden has been cut away by Clay (formerly Haroldston) Lane. Between the outer courtyard (11) and the sunken garden (16) there is a line of ancient

lime trees which may well be remnants of a pleached hedge that completed the enclosure of the outer courtyard by linking the courtyard wall and the entrance (1/2) to hall A. To the west of the house, to the side of hall C and extending into the adjoining field known as the Little Grove, is another sunken garden (17), or it may be simply a continuation of (16) in which a boggy area may well represent a now filled water feature.

The main area of formal gardens that lay to the north and west of the house, falling away to Merlin's Brook, are long gone. All that remain of the pleasant groves described by George Owen and said to be the work of Sir Thomas Perrot 'of his own planting', are earthworks and what appear to be filled in water features. Formal gardens became popular in the sixteenth century and while his son was landscaping Haroldston, Sir John Perrot was similarly engaged at Carew Castle.⁷⁵ Unfortunately, few such gardens from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have survived anywhere in Wales. The gardens consist of a complex of earthworks bounded on the east by a low earth and gravel mound, measuring 8 feet by 3 feet, and to the west by two paddocks known as the Groves. The key feature here is a canalised stream and wall which emerges from beneath a raised platform or terrace suggesting another water feature. At some date, probably in the seventeenth century, the outer fringes of the estate were walled and another gatehouse, located between two gates abutting Haroldston Lane on the estate plan drawn up in 1857 (see Fig. 2), was added through which access to the sunken road was obtained.⁷⁶ Beyond a few fragmentary and featureless remnants little survives of this later gatehouse which appears to have been a fairly large rectangular building.

Since descriptions of the gardens at Haroldston are rare, a vivid imagination is necessary to visualise the splendour that must have delighted the visitor in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. According to Fenton, writing in the early nineteenth century,

this mansion, that now wears so melancholy an appearance, was the scene of great hospitality, and . . . the little vale in which it stands, now so wretchedly denuded, was then ornamented with groves, and otherwise boasted of every appendage of luxury and fashionable life.⁷⁷

The sixteenth-century historian, George Owen, states that pheasants were bred on the estate and allowed to roam free in the gardens 'wherein they partly stayed and bred there and near at hand but afterwards chose other landlords in other places'.⁷⁸ In the corner of the field known as The Walks there was a cockpit for entertainment below which, in an adjoining field, was the orchard.⁷⁹ It is interesting to note that the Winter 'Hurricane' of 1703 that 'stript' the kitchen and partly unroofed the house caused damage to the garden, in so far as it was reported that 'no less than 11 trees were blowne downe in the grove, two of them being oakes, one of them as large as will make a running beame for a mill'.⁸⁰ Clearly, here was a tree that even at the beginning of the eighteenth century was very old, which suggests that the garden was woven around already existing features. In most cases the Tudor garden was formal and geometrical, with square and rectangular plots divided and surrounded by gravel paths, raised terraces and trelliswork.⁸¹ Besides Haroldston, the remains of two large formal gardens can still be found in Pembrokeshire, namely, at Landshipping and at Henllan, near Rhoscrowther.⁸²

Like its neighbour, the priory, Haroldston has a great deal to offer the archaeologist and the historian. Indeed, it has the potential to be as unexpected and exciting a voyage of discovery as was the priory which provided the first proof of a hitherto unknown medieval garden.⁸³ Only a full programme of archaeological excavation combined with architectural interpretation and historical research is ever likely to get close to uncovering Haroldston, so that this article may be viewed, hopefully, as a useful historical introduction, subject to change, if work ever commences on the site.

NOTES

1. This paper is based on a lecture and tour of the site conducted in September 2001 as part of the European Heritage Days programme. I should like to thank the staff of the following record repositories for their advice and unfailing courtesy during the course of my research: Worcester, Haverfordwest and the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. I also wish to record my debt to the anonymous reader who made valuable comments and suggestions on an earlier draft of this article, and to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) who granted permission for the reproduction of the photographs in Figures 3, 5–8.
2. Encouraged by the Gild of Freemen, the Friends of Haverfordwest Museum prepared *Haroldston Ruins: An Interim Report* which was published in 1976.
3. British Library (BL), Harleian MSS 1249, fo. 28.
4. *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae . . . P. Nicholai IV* (London, 1802); B. G. Charles, *Non-Celtic Place-Names in Wales* (London, 1938), 59–60; The National Archives: Public Record Office (PRO), E.210/8344.
5. For a brief history of the Harold family, see H. Owen, *Old Pembroke Families* (London, 1902), 63–4. It may be significant that the earliest mention of ‘Harroldestoun’ as a knight’s fee coincides with its grant to the Harold family in 1295. Unfortunately, no mention is made of its holder; W. Rees (ed.), *Calendar of Ancient Petitions relating to Wales* (Cardiff, 1975), 251–2; H. Owen (ed.), *A Calendar of the Public Records relating to Pembrokeshire* (3 vols, London, 1911–18), vol. 1, 42.
6. *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, VI, 336; Owen op. cit. (note 5), vol. 1, 113–4.
7. For details, see R. K. Turvey, ‘The Perrot family and their circle in south-west Wales during the later Middle Ages’, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Wales, Swansea (1988), 62–66, 515–6.
8. PRO, E.210/2502; 6295; 6593.
9. Turvey op. cit. (note 7), 65.
10. *Ibid.*, 550.
11. E. L. Barnwell, *Perrot Notes* (London, 1867), 123–6.
12. B. G. Charles (ed.), *Calendar of the Records of the Borough of Haverfordwest 1539–1660* (Cardiff, 1967), 1.
13. PRO, *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, Series D, III, 554.
14. Owen, op. cit. (note 5), vol. 1, 32.
15. Charles op. cit. (note 12), 23.
16. R. K. Turvey, ‘A note on the date of birth of Sir John Perrot’, *National Library of Wales Journal* 30 (1994), 233–8.
17. Turvey op. cit. (note 7), 283. A full account of the dispute is currently in preparation.
18. PRO, E.118/33.
19. The following members of the Perrot family were buried ‘coram ymagine Sancti Salvatoris’ in what was evidently a family mausoleum: Thomas (d. 1474), Sir William (d. 1503), Joanna (d. 1504), Sir Owen (d. 1521), Katherine (d. c. 1524) and Thomas (d. 1531).
20. For details of the history and archaeology of the priory, see S. E. Rees, ‘The Augustinian Priory’, in D. Miles (ed.), *A History of Haverfordwest* (Llandysul, 1999), 54–78.
21. R. K. Turvey, ‘Sir John Perrot (1528–92): a fourth centenary retrospective’, *J. Pembrokeshire Hist. Soc.* 5 (1992–3), 15–31.
22. Turvey op. cit. (note 16), 30 (1994), 233–8; *idem.*, ‘Sir John Perrot and Haverfordwest’, in Miles (ed.) op. cit. (note 20), 165–6; PRO, E.150/1215/6.
23. Glamorgan Record Office, Cardiff Central Library MSS, no. 1118; Richard Fenton, *A Historical*

- Tour Through Pembrokeshire* (London, 1810), 230.
24. R. Turvey (ed.), *A Critical Edition of Sir James Perrot's 'The Life, Deedes and Death of Sir John Perrott, Knight'* (Lewiston, 2002), 19 n. 58 and n. 59. For the Nowell brothers, see *Dictionary of National Biography* vol. 41, 250–1.
 25. Turvey op. cit. (note 21), 15–31.
 26. P. C. C. Evans, 'Sir John Perrot', unpublished MA thesis, University of Wales, Cardiff (1940), 317. Sir Thomas was mayor of Haverfordwest in 1586.
 27. George Owen as quoted by Fenton op. cit. (note 22), 230.
 28. Ibid.
 29. Ibid.
 30. R. K. Turvey, 'Admiration or revulsion: interpreting the life, career and character of Sir James Perrot (1571–1637)', *J. Pembrokeshire Hist. Soc.* 11 (2002), 5–31 and 12 (2003), 44–58; P. W. Hasler (ed.), *The House of Commons, 1558–1603* (3 vols, London, 1983), vol. 3, 207–8.
 31. Charles op. cit. (note 12), 229. The sixpence worth of lead carried from 'Harreston' accounted for in September 1586 was likely a donation by Sir Thomas Perrot for the repair of St Mary's church: *ibid.*, 200
 32. Barnwell op. cit. (note 11), 179–82; PRO, E.133/8/1132.
 33. Barnwell op. cit. (note 11), 179.
 34. The sum agreed, reluctantly by Perrot, amounted to £500.
 35. E. A. Lewis and J. C. Davies (eds), *Records of the Court of Augmentations Relating to Wales and Monmouthshire* (Cardiff, 1954), 489–90.
 36. Worcestershire Record Office (WRO), Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, BA 3835/9/1(iii); Hasler op. cit. (note 29), vol. 3, 205.
 37. The original document complete with royal seal is in the Pakington archive deposited in WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, BA 3835/9/1(iii).
 38. Turvey 2002 op. cit. (note 30), 5–31.
 39. WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, BA 3835/5/5; Barnwell op. cit. (note 11), 121; for details of James and Francis Perrot see R. K. Turvey, 'NLW Roll 135: a seventeenth-century pedigree roll from Herefordshire', *National Library of Wales Journal* 30 (1998), 390–1, 402.
 40. F. Jones, 'Lloyd of Cilciffeth', *Pembrokeshire Historian* 4, 60.
 41. Last heard of in 1678, James was certainly dead by the time his brother Sir Herbert drew up his will in June 1682: Barnwell op. cit. (note 11), 214.
 42. A. L. Leach, *The History of the Civil War, 1642–49, in Pembrokeshire and on its Borders* (London, 1937), 39, 41.
 43. B. Howells (ed.), *Pembrokeshire County History, Vol. 3, Early Modern Pembrokeshire, 1536–1815* (Haverfordwest, 1987), 210.
 44. Leach, op. cit. (note 42), 129, 140.
 45. B. D. Henning (ed.), *The House of Commons, 1660–1690* (3 vols, London, 1983), vol. 3, 228–9.
 46. Jones op. cit. (note 40), 59–60; F. Green, 'The Barlows of Slebech', *West Wales Historical Records* 3 (1913), 144.
 47. Barnwell op. cit. (note 11), 214.
 48. F. Green, 'Pembrokeshire hearths in 1670', *West Wales Historical Records* 10 (1924), 187; Jones op. cit. (note 40), 51. See also N. Goose, 'How accurately do the Hearth Tax Returns reflect wealth? A discussion of some urban evidence', *Local Population Studies* 67 (2001), 44–63.
 49. WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, 482851. A transcription of and commentary on the Haroldston inventory is in preparation.

50. Henning op. cit. (note 45), vol. 3, 228–9.
51. Ibid., vol. 1, 595.
52. Fenton op. cit. (note 23), 231.
53. Haverfordwest Library, Francis Green MSS, vol. 9, 402.
54. WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, 482684.
55. H. Pakington and R. Pakington, *The Pakingtons of Westwood* (Worcester, 1975), 49.
56. Ibid., 54–7. The fact that in April 1705 Hester, together with her young son, was robbed of all her gold when travelling by coach from Haroldston to Wellington may have put her off visiting her Pembrokeshire property.
57. WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, 484060. It has been suggested that the house may have been let to friends of the Pakington family between 1708 and 1712, but the ‘day book’ cited by the writer, John Brown of Haverfordwest, has not been located: J. W. Phillips and F. J. Warren (eds), *The History of Haverfordwest with that of Some Pembrokeshire Parishes* (Haverfordwest, 1914), 173–4 (revised edition of Brown’s original work).
58. *Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940* (1959), 183.
59. Fenton, op. cit. (note 23), 231. It has been suggested that Lady Betty Rich actually resided elsewhere in the parish (but still in the manor Haroldston which embraced the whole parish), at the now vanished Haylett, though there is no evidence to support this assumption: Phillips and Warren op. cit. (note 57), 172. As a note of interest, the Pakington archive hold five daily issues of the *Spectator* edited by Addison (22–26 January 1712): WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, BA 5117/3/9.
60. WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, 482859; 482581. Aubrey was expected to pay an annual rent of £50 19s.
61. WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, 482846.
62. Pakington and Pakington op. cit. (note 55), 96.
63. Pembrokeshire Record Office (Pemb. RO), Haverfordwest, D/RTP/H, 1763. Francis Jones, *Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire* (Brawdy, 1996), 80.
64. Pemb. RO, Haverfordwest, HDX/4/3.
65. Pakington and Pakington op. cit. (note 55), 100.
66. Fenton op. cit. (note 23), 226.
67. Jones op. cit. (note 63), 81.
68. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. VII – County of Pembroke* (London, 1925), 106.
69. Pakington and Pakington op. cit. (note 55), 54. Hailing from Little Milford, Freystrop, the Bevan or Beavan family seem to have served their landlords, the Perrots, and their successors as stewards of Haroldston for a number of years. For example, John Bevans (mistranscribed as Yevans) served as Sir Thomas Perrot’s steward during the 1580s while William Beavans is known to have served Sir John Pakington and his wife Hester between c. 1701 and 1718: Charles op. cit. (note 12), 201; WRO, Lord Hampton (Pakington) MSS, 482674, 511529.
70. P. Smith, *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* (London, 1988), 21–5, 520–1.
71. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. VII – County of Pembroke* (London, 1925), 106. R. C. Turner of Cadw, who surveyed the site in 1991, has speculated that the slight construction and small size of the Steward’s Tower suggests that it might have been ‘a Tudor or 17th-century banqueting house similar to examples at Edsall Castle, Brechin and Chatsworth, Derbyshire’: Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument Record: SAM Visit Description Text, 6.
72. BL, Add. MSS, 22,720 fo. 92. The reference to building work is contained in the so-called

Haroldston Calendar, a locally produced book of hours dating from the late fifteenth century that served the Perrot family as a family Bible with pedigree entries, brief details of landed disputes, family deaths, prayers, psalms etc, ornamented throughout by rough coloured drawings. An edited and annotated transcription of the calendar, funded by a grant from the Cambrian Archaeological Association, is in preparation.

73. Could this be one of the 'new buildings' containing the three 'garrets' referred to in the inventory of 1717? Of course, 'new' need not be interpreted so literally in that they might well have been a century old but were among the newer parts of the manorial complex.
74. Phillips and Warren op. cit. (note 57), 170–1.
75. For details, see C. Thacker, *The History of Gardens* (Beckenham, 1979) and R. Strong, *The Renaissance Garden in England* (London, 1979).
76. The gatehouse is referred to as the main entrance to the manorial complex via the sunken road in the deed of sale in 1763: Pemb. RO, Haverfordwest, D/RTP/H.
77. Fenton, op. cit. (note 23), 230.
78. George Owen, *The Description of Pembrokeshire* ed. D. Miles (Llandysul, 1994), 150–1.
79. J. Tombs, 'Notes on the Cockpit, Haroldston', *Archaeol. Cambrensis* 3rd ser., 10 (1864), 179.
80. Pakington and Pakington op. cit. (note 55), 54.
81. E. Whittle, *The Historic Gardens of Wales* (Cardiff, 1992), 13–21.
82. At Landshipping a major garden of the very end of the seventeenth century can be traced complete with complex terraces, and where a water folly was being built in 1696. Only earthworks remain at Henllan.
83. S. E. Rees, 'The secret garden. The discovery of a medieval garden at Haverfordwest Priory', *Heritage in Wales* 6 (Winter, 1996), Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments; Rees op. cit. (note 20), 55–78.

GATEHOUSE DESCRIPTION & RECENT PHOTOS

Situated one mile south of the town centre of Haverfordwest, Haroldstone House was once one of the grandest houses in the county of Pembrokeshire. The earliest part of the house is a first floor medieval hall with vaulted undercroft, c.15m by 7m, built by the Harold family of Haverfordwest around the late thirteenth century. Between the mid-fifteenth century until the later seventeenth century, Haroldston became the home of one of the most powerful and influential families in Pembrokeshire, the Perrots. During this period, the house was modernised and enlarged to the plan we see today. Two new halls were constructed to the west of the original hall and a service/kitchen range built to the north-east, together with a walled courtyard containing a well to the north. To the east of the original hall a second larger walled courtyard separated the main quarters from the original gatehouse situated adjacent to the south-east corner of the courtyard. This is the best preserved building on site and is a c 5m square three storey structure with a semi detached spiral staircase which also housed a garderobe. During the seventeenth century the ground floor entrance was filled in to form a vault and the function changed to that of a self contained tower house, later known as the Stewards Tower. Following this conversion a range of buildings were also added directly to the east, over the original gatehouse approach. A rectangular structure in the south east corner of the site, adjacent to Clay Lane, is likely to be the remains of the new gatehouse. From the eighteenth century, under the ownership of the Pakington family, the house was leased out and fell into neglect; it was largely ruinous by the nineteenth century although the Stewards Tower continued to be occupied until the later part of that century. (Coflein)

The ruins of the 13th Century mansion of Haroldston, said to be the birthplace of Sir John Perrot (of Carew castle), illegitimate son of Henry VIII. The site is a complex of ruined late medieval and Tudor buildings and formal garden areas. The dominant building element is an L-shaped ruinous tower. The site has, in recent years, been overgrown and root disturbance has contributed to the continuing decay of the buildings and disturbance of the formal gardens. (Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record)

The monument consists of the remains of a house. Haroldston consists of a ruinous complex of late medieval and Tudor buildings, some with stone vaulted undercrofts. Most prominent is the "Steward's Tower", a small tower house either of medieval date or a Tudor banqueting house. Surrounding the buildings are the remains of walled gardens, terraces and earthworks, and water features belonging to a very extensive and well preserved series of formal gardens, unaltered since the 17th century. (Scheduling Report)

Described by Hull as 'fortified residence with Tower House'. No other authority describes this house as fortified but, as a high status house, may have had some symbolic martial features.

Aerial 1993



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Under the Hammer: Selling Haroldston The Sale of the Mansion House and Estate, 1857

By Roger Turvey

Today Haroldston is a shadow of its former glory. Described in the new edition of the Pevsner Architectural Guides for Pembrokeshire as the ‘very ruined fragments of the expansive home of the influential Perrots’, the mansion was once among the largest and most imposing of the great gentry houses that dominated the social, political and economic life of the county.¹ Established in the late thirteenth century by the Harold family, after whom it is presumably named, the mansion house, and its estate, remained their home until the early fifteenth century when death and inheritance conspired to deliver it into the hands of the Perrots. What began as a fairly modest house was added to over the centuries until it reached the size and proportion described in the sale catalogue of 1857.² It is fair to say that Haroldston reached its zenith under the Perrots who, more than anyone else, cared for and added considerably to both the house and estate. They and their descendants – Perrot and Pakington – held the property for over three hundred years, from its acquisition, in about 1442, until its sale, to Philipps of Picton Castle, in 1763. Already largely ruinous by the time of its sale to the Philipps family, they assisted its decline by stripping the house of what remained of its glass, lead, slate and wooden beams. The result was a building left to the mercy of the elements, which did its work so thoroughly in so short a space of time that Richard Fenton could make no sense of the layout of what remained when visiting the house in 1811.³

The sale of the house and its estate in 1857 is important because, apart from a plan of the estate drawn up in the early 1760s, the descriptions reproduced here remain the best and most complete record of what comprised the Haroldston of history.⁴ The descriptions and estate plans speak for themselves but, it is perhaps worthy of note, that in our more heritage conscious society, the suggestion that ‘The ruins which are very picturesque would make an admirable site for a Gentleman’s Residence’ would be met, hopefully, with howls of derision and protest. To suggest that the ruins might be removed to make way for a modern development was, apparently, acceptable to the Victorians. Today that could never happen! Or could it?

In Chancery.

HOGARTH v. PHILLIPS.

PEMBROKESHIRE, SOUTH WALES,
NEAR TO THE
TOWN AND COUNTY OF HAVERFORDWEST,
AND THE
IMPORTANT TOWN OF MILFORD.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE
OF VALUABLE
FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF
HARROLDSTON SAINT ISSELLS,
CLOSE TO HAVERFORDWEST,
THE FARM OF LIDDASTON,

Near to the TOWN of MILFORD, on the SHORES of MILFORD-HAVEN;

SOME GOOD

DWELLING HOUSES WITH STORES ;
FOUR WHARFS OR COAL YARDS ;
A STONE MASON'S YARD WITH HOUSE ATTACHED, AND SEVERAL
SMALL DWELLING HOUSES,

ALL IN THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF HAVERFORDWEST,

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED FOR

SALE BY AUCTION,

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY,

IN FIFTEEN LOTS,

BY MR. HENRY PHILLIPS,

THE AUCTIONEER APPOINTED TO SELL THE SAME,

AT THE CASTLE HOTEL, HAVERFORDWEST,

On TUESDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1857, at one o'Clock precisely.

Particulars with Plans may be had at the Nelson Hotel, Milford ; the Lion Hotel, Pembroke ; of Messrs. Henderson & Leach, Solicitors, 10, Lancaster Place, Strand, London ; of Messrs. Jackson & Smith, Solicitors, 19, Essex Street, London ; of Messrs. Symes & Co., Solicitors, 33, Fenchurch Street, London ; of Messrs. Cooper & Hodgson, Solicitors, No. 3, Verulam Buildings, London ; of the Auctioneer, Hill-Street, Haverfordwest ; and of Messrs. Harvey & Sons, Land Agents, Haverfordwest.

THE

Valuable Freehold Estate,

Situate very near to the TOWN AND COUNTY OF HAVERFORDWEST,

CALLED

HARROLDSTON SAINT ISSELLS,

WITH THE

RUINS OF THE OLD MANSION OF HARROLDSTON,

Possessing great Historical Interest as the former Seat of the Perrott Family, and more recently of the Pakingtons connected also with the names of Addison, and Lady Betty Rich.

The RUINS which are very picturesque would make an admirable site for a Gentleman's Residence.

This beautiful Estate, Tithe free and Land Tax redeemed, will be subdivided into Five Lots as under.

LOT 1. (colored Pink.)

THE RUINS

OF THE

OLD MANSION OF HARROLDSTON,

WITH

COTTAGES, OUT-BUILDINGS, WALLED GARDEN, AND MEADOW LAND,

Containing altogether 9a. Or. 13p. as under:—

No. on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.		
		A.	R.	P.
1	Bridge Meadow	1	2	11
2	Grove Field	2	3	4
3	Part of Grove Field	0	2	4
4	Little Grove Field	2	0	5
5	Ruins of Mansion House, Gardens, &c.....	0	1	11
6	Castle Walls	1	0	2
7	Hopewalk, Houses, Gardens, &c.	0	3	16
		9	0	13

In the occupation of Mr. William Gough Griffiths, as yearly tenant at the rent of £28 per annum, the tenant paying all Rates and Taxes The tenant is under notice to quit at Michaelmas next.

A Chief Rent to the Crown or Prince of Wales of 4s. 4d. per annum issuing out of the whole of the Harroldston Estate is to be borne by this Lot exclusively, and in exoneration of the other Lots subject thereto.

LOT 2 (colored Blue.)

ALL THOSE

Two Fields of Meadow Land

WITH AN

OUT-HOUSE, AND PLANTATION,

At the Southern extremity of this lot,

Containing 6a 3r. 4p. as under :—

No. on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.		
		A.	R.	P.
8	The Orchard	3	3	34
9	The Walk Field, and Plantation	2	3	10
		6	3	4

In the occupation of Mr. J. B. Henley, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £20 per annum, the tenant paying all Rates and Taxes.

The tenant is under notice to quit at Michaelmas next.

The purchaser of this lot will have to pay £20 for timber in addition to his purchase money.

LOT 3 (colored Yellow.)

FIVE CLOSSES OF

MEADOW & PASTURE LAND,

Situate close to the Line of the South Wales Railway, with a good stream of water running through the land,

Containing together 11a. 3r. 6p. as under :

No. on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.		
		A.	R.	P.
10	Bridge Meadow	7	0	19
11	Small Piece	0	0	12
12	Part of Little Grove Field	0	1	25
13	Part of West Meadow ..	1	1	4
14	West Meadow	2	3	22
		11	3	6

In the occupation, with lot 4, of William Rees, Esq., as yearly tenant at a rent for the whole of £45, the tenant paying all rates and taxes. The tenant is under notice to quit at Michaelmas next.

A portion of the land lying between the Brook and the Mill Leet, is believed to be either in the Parish of Saint Thomas, or to be Extra Parochial. The apportioned rent for this lot is £20 per annum.

LOT 4 (colored green.)

THREE FIELDS OF MEADOW LAND,

On the South side of the Road to MERLIN'S BRIDGE,

AS UNDER :

No. on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.		
		A.	R.	P.
15	Upper Calves Park	3	0	2
16	West Calves Park	4	0	36
17	East Calves Park	5	0	20
		12	1	18

In the occupation, with lot 3, of William Rees, Esq., as yearly tenant, at a rent for the whole of £45, the tenant paying all rates and taxes. The tenant is under notice to quit at Michaelmas next. The apportioned rent for this lot is £25 per annum.

N. B.—The Wooden Shed in No 15, is the property of the Tenant, and can be removed by him.

LOT 5 (colored Brown.)

THREE VALUABLE FIELDS

WITH AN ENCLOSED HAYGUARD ADJOINING LOT 3,

CONSISTING OF

MEADOW AND PASTURE LAND,

And containing 10a. 0r. 23p. as under :

No. on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.		
		A.	R.	P.
18	Little Meadow	1	2	2
19	Big Meadow	3	0	24
20	Dairy Park	5	1	24
21	Hayguard	0	0	13
		10	0	23

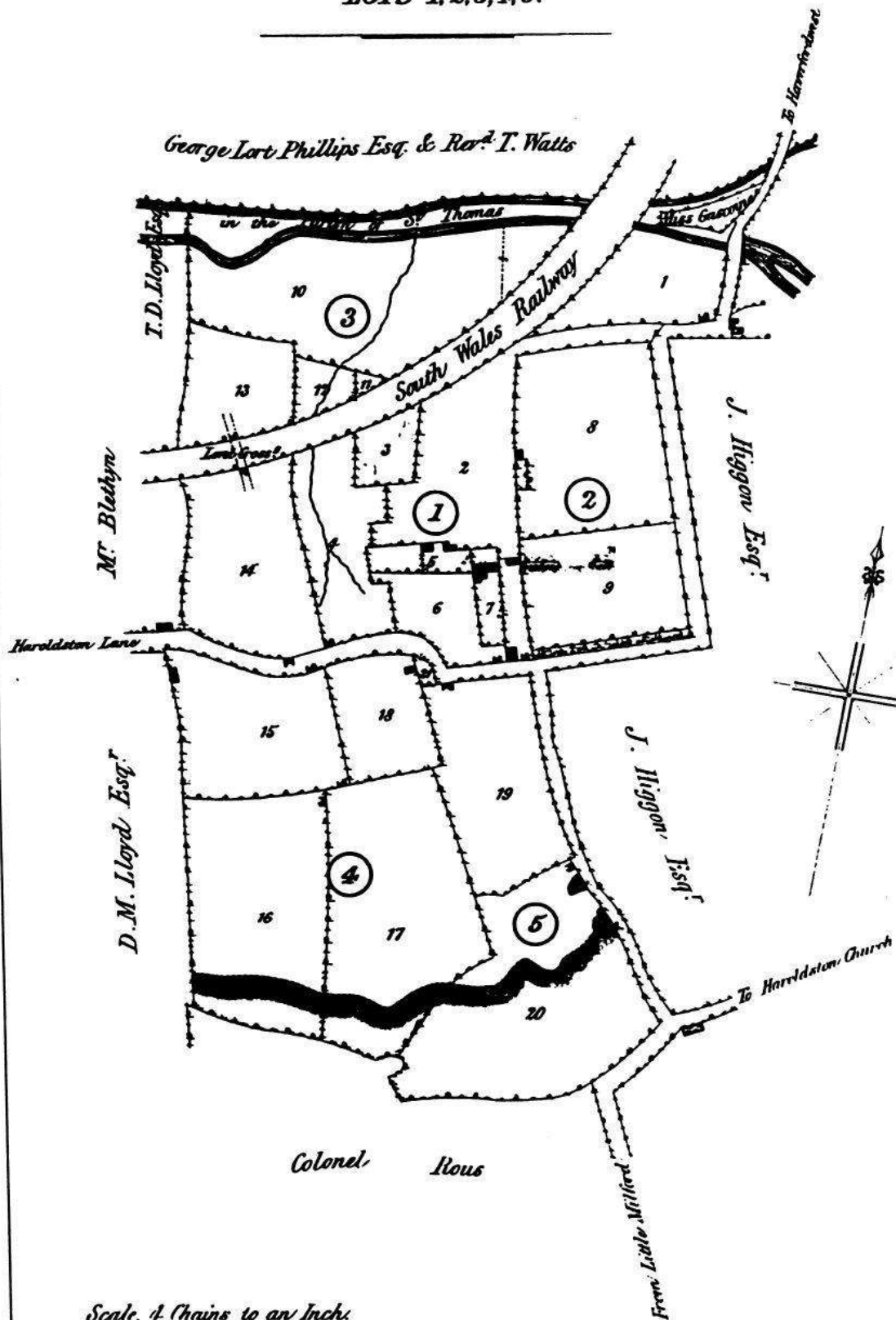
In the occupation of Mr. John Phillips, as yearly tenant, at the low rent of £20 per annum, the tenant paying all rates and taxes.

The tenant is under notice to quit at Michaelmas next.

ESTATE OF HAROLDSTON, ST ISSELS.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, 1857.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.



Notes

1. Thomas Lloyd, Julian Orbach and Robert Scourfield, *Pevsner Architectural Guides. The Buildings of Wales: Pembrokeshire* (London, 2004), 200. Sadly, the guide perpetuates errors about the Perrot family that have long been resolved in print elsewhere. For example, they did not own Haroldston from the late thirteenth century and Thomas Perrot, father of Sir John, was never knighted nor was he one of the many Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Henry VIII.
2. Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest. DB13/134. I wish to thank the staff of the Record Office for their courtesy and efficiency in locating various materials connected with Haroldston, and for permission to reproduce the sale documents herein printed for the first time.
3. Richard Fenton, *A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire* (1811), 223.
4. For a fuller history of Haroldston, see R. Turvey, 'A History and Survey of Haroldston House and Gardens, Pembrokeshire: An Unexcavated Manorial Complex', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (Forthcoming, 2005).

THE ARCHIVE AND PEMBROKESHIRE ‘CONNECTION’ OF THE PAKINGTONS OF WESTWOOD

By Roger Turvey

Part One

In a footnote in his article on the Pakingtons of Westwood published in 1936, E. A. B. Barnard made reference to ‘the presence of many Pembrokeshire items in the Pakington MSS’.¹ **His explanation for this was the marriage, in 1700, of Sir John Pakington and Hester, daughter and heir of Sir Herbert Perrot of Haroldston.** Although his assumption was correct, it is clear from his published research that Mr. Barnard did not fully appreciate the nature, extent or, indeed, the importance of the Pembrokeshire material possessed by the Pakingtons. This is perhaps not unexpected since his research focus, and that of subsequent, if few, researchers, has been almost exclusively on the Pakingtons as a West Midland gentry family. As he states in the introduction,

The large and very important collection of Pakington MSS., which includes a period of some seven centuries is chiefly concerned with Worcestershire – mostly with Westwood and its Droitwich_ district – and Buckinghamshire – mostly Aylesbury and district – in both of which counties the Pakington family possessed considerable property. 2

The family archive makes clear that Pembrokeshire too could boast considerable Pakington properties but their relationship with the county was altogether briefer and generally more tenuous than with Worcester shire and Buckinghamshire . Consequently, much of the Pembrokeshire manuscripts have lain virtually undisturbed in the Birmingham Reference Library and Worcestershire Record Office.³ This is due, in large part, to the fact of them being Welsh records stored in English repositories but it is true to say that the Pakingtons have not attracted the kind of interest from academic historians that might lead to the opening up of their valuable archive. So who were the Pakingtons and what was the nature of their connection with Pembrokeshire? These and other equally intriguing questions will be answered in the course of this article at the end of which a brief survey and discussion of the Pembrokeshire muniments will be undertaken.

The Pakingtons of Westwood

The Pakingtons of Westwood, near Droitwich, came into Worcestershire from Warwickshire in the last quarter of the fourteenth century. The cause of this ‘noble entrance’ into Worcestershire was, according to the county’s premier antiquary, Thomas Habington (d. 1647), the result of a marriage between John Pakington and Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Washbourne of Stanford.⁴ The Pakingtons built upon their good fortune by dint of regular office holding, land purchases and profitable marriages. They rose steadily through the ranks of polite society until, by the middle of the sixteenth century, they had established themselves as one of the dozen or so most influential families in the county.

The first of the family to make his mark in the Tudor period was Sir John Pakington.⁵ A lawyer by training and judge by profession, Pakington earned the king’s trust and, as a consequence of some likely sound legal advice (perhaps in connection with the king’s divorce from Catherine of Aragon), was well rewarded for his service. Part of that reward came in the form of office holding, when, in 1536, the recently promoted Serjeant at-Law, was appointed one of the chief justices in north Wales. Another singular honour bestowed on Pakington was the right to wear his hat in the presence of the king! Doubtless, Pakington was

concerned to secure more tangible rewards from the king. This came during the 1530s when Pakington was favoured by a grant, in 1539, of Westwood, a former nunnery dissolved by the Crown in 1536. Pakington secured the house and surrounding estate for the paltry sum of £22. Having already purchased, and settled the family, at the rich manor of nearby Hampton Lovett in 1524, Pakington added Westwood to the family's growing landholdings. At his death in 1551, Sir John was the proud owner of 31 manors located in Worcestershire and Buckinghamshire but the chiefest of all was Westwood which became the family seat.

Perhaps the most colourful character in the family during the Tudor and early Stuart period was Sir John 'Lusty' Pakington.⁶ Born in 1548 he had inherited a considerable estate and seemed destined to play a prominent role at Court. The Queen favoured him and bestowed upon him the nickname 'Lusty' for his great strength and his prowess at sport. Sir Robert Naunton described him as 'a brave gentleman and a very fine courtier', but 'an ill husband of opportunity'; for while at Elizabeth's court he 'stood very high in her grace, but he came in and went out, through dissimulation, drew the curtain between himself and the light of her grace'.⁷ Pakington's lavish lifestyle and reckless spending led to his withdrawal from Court, but he remained sufficiently in the queen's favour to win a knighthood, conferred in November 1587. In June 1603 Pakington was given the opportunity to demonstrate his loyalty to the new king by providing James with lavish hospitality at his Aylesbury mansion in Buckinghamshire.

Pakington's family was not a happy one. In February 1607 it was reported that 'Sir John Pakington and his little violent lady are parted on foul terms'.⁸ The scandal caused concern at the highest levels, King James even writing to Archbishop Bancroft urging that the couple be persuaded to heal their differences. Pakington had fine properties with which to console himself and, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he rebuilt Westwood, which still stands on high ground in the middle of Westwood Park. It was a substantial house in his time, and four distinctively designed wings were added after his death. Sir John Pakington died in January 1625 and unlike his ancestors and descendants who were buried in Hampton Lovett church, he was buried in Aylesbury.

Sir John Pakington, second baronet, was born in August 1621 and was the only son of Sir John Pakington, first baronet. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the untimely death of his father in October 1624, and to Westwood on the death of his grandfather, in January 1625. Unfortunately for him, the Civil War conspired to ruin what might otherwise have been a prosperous and successful career. Daunted by the prospect of choosing sides, Pakington eventually supported the king, Charles I, and, in August 1642, he raised a troop of cavalry to serve in the county. He fought at the battle of Edge Hill and was a member of the royalist committee of safety during the first Civil War. In March 1646 he obtained a pass to travel to London, where he presented himself to the speaker of the Commons with the intention of compounding for his support of the royalist cause. He was imprisoned, and was held for two months. He was fined £7,670, a third of the value of his estates, with £3,000 accepted as first payment. This was paid and in May 1649 he was restored to his estates, with the balance paid in May 1650. Pakington estimated his losses during the Civil War at £12,000 in rents sequestered and damage to his woods, lands and houses.⁹

Although Pakington had determined to remain neutral in any future conflict he was, nonetheless, arrested as the Scottish army under Charles II approached Worcester in August 1651, but was released when they entered the city. He attended the muster of the army and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester. He was tried in 1653 for appearing at the muster, but was acquitted. Nevertheless he was again fined, paying £1,000, and undertook

to pay £1,000 more. Following the Restoration Pakington was appointed justice of the peace for Worcestershire, in June 1660, and served as deputy lieutenant for the county. He was returned to parliament unopposed in 1661 as member for Worcestershire. Sir John Pakington died and was buried at Hampton Lovett in January 1680. His only son, Sir John, third baronet, did not long survive his father and died in 1688. He became a notable Anglo-Saxon scholar and was returned as member for Worcestershire in 1685 as a Tory.¹⁰

Sir John, the third baronet's father, prepared for his early demise by appointing Viscount Weymouth as the guardian of his son. No doubt under Weymouth's guidance Pakington entered St John's College, Oxford, in October 1688 but his stay there was short and he left without taking a degree. Pakington's passion was politics and in spite of his being a minor, he sought a seat at Droitwich, where he had inherited some fee farm rents and a small stake in the local salt industry. His election as member for Worcestershire, early in 1690, marked the beginning of a parliamentary career that lasted nigh on forty years and only came to an end with his death.¹¹

It was assumed by contemporary observers that he would follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, taking his cue from their strongly royalist and Anglican opinions. They were wrong. Although he was a royalist and keen Anglican, Pakington fell foul of the former and became a fierce critic of the latter. His loyalty to William III was conditional on the survival of his wife the Stuart Queen, Mary. When she died, he joined other disgruntled Tories in opposing parliament's confirmation of William's kingship of England. His loyalty to Queen Anne was never in doubt but in 1715 he was suspected, wrongly as it turned out, of sympathising with the Old Pretender. Pakington was no Jacobite and after the failure of the rebellion he was examined before the royal council and acquitted of all charges. His main concern was to root out corruption within the Church being especially preoccupied with the sins of Whig bishops. As a Tory he denounced senior churchmen who neglected their pastoral duty in favour of politicking. The particular object of his disdain was the son of Welsh cleric from Henblas in Anglesey, William Lloyd, bishop of Worcester, whom Pakington accused of favouring dissenters over churchmen. The feud between the two lasted nearly twenty years and only ended with the death of Lloyd in 1717.

In the summer of 1690 Pakington caught smallpox, but having recovered by the autumn he was named in the Worcestershire lieutenancy, the first step towards asserting his family's power in local society. The next step was a favourable marriage, and in August 1691 he was licensed to marry Frances, the daughter of Henry Parker of Honington, Warwickshire, with a portion of £4,000. This marriage produced two sons and three daughters, though all but one daughter predeceased him. Early in 1697 his wife died and, according to Sir Charles Lyttelton in a letter of March 1697, a disconsolate Pakington determined 'to break up house and go abroad'.¹² **He soon recovered and on 16 November 1700 he married for the second time. His new wife was Hester (c.1672-1715), the daughter and heir of Sir Herbert Perrot, of Haroldston, Pembrokeshire.**

Pakington died on 13 August 1727, and in his will, written three days before his death, he ordered that his body be interred in the parish church of Hampton Lovett. A monument in the church referred to his parliamentary service in 'speaking his mind there without reserve, neither fearing nor flattering those in power, but despising all their offers of title and preferment upon base and dishonourable terms of compliance'.¹³

Thus far, the Pakingtons had had precious little contact with Wales let alone Pembrokeshire but that was about to change. **By marrying the heiress to the Perrot estates the Pakingtons became embroiled in the social and political life of the Pembrokeshire gentry and, by**

association, they came to enjoy a small role in Welsh politics.

Notes

1. E.A. B. Barnard, 'The Pakingtons of Westwood', Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society, ns, 13 (1937 for 1936), 28.
2. Ibid.
3. The bulk of the Hampton (Pakington) archive (including the Pembrokeshire muniments) is currently housed in the Worcestershire Record Office, County Hall, Worcester.
4. H. & R. Pakington, The Pakingtons of Westwood (Privately printed, Worcester, 1975).
5. J. H. Baker, 'Sir John Pakington', New Dictionary of National Biography (Oxford, 2004), Online edition.
6. S. Wright, 'Sir John Pakington' (knight, 1549-1625 and first baronet, 1600-24), New DNB, Online edn.
7. S. T. Bindoff, ed., The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1509-1558 (3 vols., London, 1982), 3, 2-3.
8. The letters of John Chamberlain, ed. N.E. McClure (2 vols., 1939), 1, 243.
9. Stephen Porter, 'Sir John Pakington' (second, 1621-80, and third, 1649-88, baronets), New DNB, Online edn.
10. Ibid.
11. Stuart Handley, 'Sir John Pakington' (fourth baronet, 1671-1727), New DNB, Online edn.
12. British Library, Additional Manuscripts, 29578, fol. 615.
13. T. Nash, Collections for the History of Worcestershire (2 vols., 1781), 1, 539.

THE ARCHIVE AND PEMBROKESHIRE 'CONNECTION' OF THE PAKINGTONS OF WESTWOOD

Nov 28, 2016 Pembrokeshire Historical Society

By Roger Turvey

Part Two

The majority of the more influential Pembrokeshire gentry families in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were of long standing – Barlow of Slebech, Laugharne of St. Bride's, Owen of Orielton, Philipps of Picton, Stepney of Prendergast and Wogan of Wiston and Boulston – but the Pakingtons were newcomers. If the reception that greeted the introduction of the Campbells (in 1698) and Hamiltons (in 1758) to county society was typical of the attitude of the established gentry to the incomers, then the Pakingtons may not have been openly welcomed to Pembrokeshire. Like the Campbells before them and the Hamiltons after, the Pakingtons came to the county by means of securing an advantageous marriage with a local heiress. **However, although Sir John Pakington's wife Hester bore the surname of Perrot, a family with an ancient association with the county, her roots and those of her father Sir Herbert, lay not in Pembrokeshire but across the border in Herefordshire. Sir Herbert had Sir James Perrot to thank for his introduction to the county when the latter made him his heir. Indeed, much of what we know of the Perrot family's landed fortunes after the death of Sir John in 1592 is furnished by documents housed in the Pakington archive. It is, therefore, ironic that the Worcestershire-born Pakingtons'**

connection with Pembrokeshire came by means of the Herefordshire-bred Perrots, a fact that requires some explanation.

The Perrots of Morton and Haroldston

Unlike the Perrots of Pembrokeshire, the Perrots of Herefordshire can scarcely be described as gentry of the first rank. They were in origin no more than tenants of the prebendaries of Hereford on whose property they settled at Morton-on-Lugg sometime during the reign of Henry VII. Their founder John (d. 1526) appears to have taken little part in the affairs of the county, seemingly content to remain a leaseholder of Morton while purchasing properties in adjoining parishes. However, it is not until the second half of the sixteenth century, during the lifetime of John's grandson Richard, that they acquired free possession of Morton, also presumably by purchase, and there they proceeded to build a fine mansion, complete with a stone sculpted coat of arms, to serve as the family seat. From such humble beginnings they were able to pass to their heirs a modest but growing estate consisting for the most part in parcels of land scattered throughout the southern portion of the county of Hereford. Patrimonial inheritance aside, the Herefordshire Perrots strove by what ever means possible to improve their lot: they contracted advantageous marriages, dabbled in the land market and secured posts in public administration. But they were also men of business with an academic bent and the family could count among its members merchants, grocers, ship-owners, university trained clerics, clerks and lawyers. In short, they were aggressively ambitious and acquisitive with an instinct for self preservation, self-aggrandizement and self-promotion.¹

Of course, these characteristics are not peculiar to the Perrots of Morton and may be applied to the gentry as a whole, but for an undistinguished minor gentle family on the make they had a sharper edge. The Perrots may have been as ambitious as their gentle compatriots but they were self-consciously so. They were aware that their wealth came mainly from trade and what influence they enjoyed came largely through marriage; they were a family for whom the issue of their social status, perhaps their very claim to gentility, may have been a sensitive one. Indeed, if the attitude of commentators, contemporary and later, is anything to go by then the Perrots of Morton had every right to be sensitive for while they tarried in Herefordshire few paid them any heed but when Sir James of Haroldston, the last of the long and distinguished line of Pembrokeshire Perrots, adopted one of their number, Herbert (b. 1617), as his heir, people took notice. Then as now, commentators were swift to dismiss any link between the Perrot families of Haroldston and Morton. Although we may be sceptical of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell's belief that Sir James Perrot's bequest to Herbert Perrot of his entire landed possession was made on account 'of similarity of name' and for no other reason, the fact that they were challenged by their contemporaries to prove their claim 'to be of his blood' shows how little was known of them and, perhaps, the contempt in which they were held.²

Robert Perrot, father of Herbert, a man known to Sir James by means of their shared interest in genealogy and antiquarian studies, was wise enough to realise that once his son's benefactor was dead he could expect to be subjected to some form of litigation by angry and resentful relatives of the deceased. It was not long in coming. In December 1639 Robert Perrot, his son and heir Herbert, and the latter's uncle, Francis, were publicly accused of falsely claiming the arms and name of the Perrots of Pembrokeshire.³ The accuser was Thomas Perrot, a London merchant, and someone who could easily prove his familial link with the Perrots of Haroldston by being directly

descended from Sir Owen (d. 1521), grandfather of the illustrious Sir John Perrot (d. 1592). The libel alleged that the plaintiff alone had the right to bear the arms of the well known but, upon the death of Sir James (d. 1637), recently defunct senior Perrot line.⁴ The defendants were summoned to appear before the Earl Marshal's High Court of Chivalry and challenged to exhibit proof of their right to claim kinship with Sir James Perrot and his ancestor Sir Owen. Unfortunately, the judgement of the Court of Chivalry is missing but that Robert and his co-defendants won their case is not in doubt. Their victory may be inferred from the fact that they were allowed to continue using the Perrot arms and did so thereafter unmolested.⁵

The crucial piece of evidence that secured them victory at the Court of Chivalry was undoubtedly an elaborate pedigree, over ten feet long and near two and a half feet wide, drawn up and submitted for judgement by Robert Perrot. Stung by the inference that they were socially inferior and unworthy of claiming kinship with their armigerous cousins from Pembrokeshire, the Herefordshire Perrots seem to have convinced the court that though they were not descended from Sir Owen Perrot, they could prove to be descended from a junior line, namely the Perrots of Scotsborough near Tenby. This would have been sufficient for them to claim the legal right to bear the name and arms – borne equally by the Scotsborough branch of the family – of the Pembrokeshire Perrots.⁶ Having won this case the Herefordshire Perrots were again the subject of a legal challenge in 1641, this time in the Court of Great Sessions held in Pembroke, and on this occasion it was of a more serious nature than the mere display of arms; it involved property.⁷ The action was brought by John Laugharne of St. Bride's, a nephew of the deceased Sir James Perrot and youngest son of Rowland Laugharne and Lettice Perrot, half sister of the former.⁸ The plaintiff claimed that by the terms of a document sealed by Sir James in December 1609 certain named properties should have descended through his mother to him but that on the death of Sir James in [1637, these were taken by the defendant Herbert Perrot. The defendant countered by claiming that in April 1622 the deceased, Sir James, cancelled the arrangement with Laugharne in favour of a new grant recognising him, his children and members of his family as heirs to these and other of his properties. The judgement of the court is unknown but it seems that the Herefordshire Perrots were again successful since the disputed properties remained in their possession.

The case is important since it provides evidence of a legal relationship between Sir James Perrot and his 'cousins' from Herefordshire, involving the entailing of his Pembrokeshire properties, as early as April 1622. Clearly despairing of ever having children of his own, the fifty-one-year old Sir James was taking steps to ensure that his property was apportioned according to his wishes. He made clear his intention to bequeath his properties in survivorship to each of the Perrots of Herefordshire, beginning with Herbert (b. 1617) and his children. It was an arrangement that Sir James saw fit not to change and it remained in force, confirmed later in his last will and testament, until his death fifteen years later. With the exception of his nephew and godson, Thomas Laugharne, who was given property in Dale, there was no place for his closest relatives among those chosen to inherit his estates, namely, his nephews Essex and John Laugharne, Thomas Butler and Peter Morgan of Abergavenny. They at least (with the curious exception of John), together with a number of nieces, were mentioned in their uncle's will, enjoying a cash bequest amounting to some £250. This is more than can be said of Sir James's kin, Thomas Perrot of London (b. c. 1602), the petitioner in the Court of Chivalry, who did not even rate a mention in the will despite being 'placed

in the Inns of Court ‘ by the deceased with whom he had enjoyed an apparently close relationship .9

In truth, Thomas Perrot had every reason to feel aggrieved since his kinship with Sir James Perrot was closer than that of the Herefordshire Perrots and he at least, unlike them, could claim unequivocally ‘to be of his blood’. Had the estates been bequeathed strictly according to family descent then he, rather than Herbert, should have been the main or sole beneficiary. However, documents survive which strongly suggest that Sir James was motivated by factors other than family sentiment, that his decision to dispose of his properties was based on his having formed a close personal relationship with his Herefordshire kinsmen centring for the most part on the London-based merchant Francis Perrot, brother of Robert and uncle to Herbert. By September 1633, fully three years before his death, Sir James had evidently invested Francis with a significant portion of his Pembrokeshire estates where he can be observed issuing and ratifying leases and other similar land grants in Ambleston, Woodstock and Castlebythe. 10 It is clear from Francis Perrot’s will, drawn up in March 1638, that the manors of Ambleston and Woodstock had been granted to him outright and that upon his death in November 1642 they were left to his nephew Herbert, the object of his special affection, thus completing the transfer of the entire landed possessions of the Perrots of Pembrokeshire to the Perrots of Herefordshire. 11

Although never named as a beneficiary either in the transaction of 1622 or under the terms of the will of Sir James, Robert Perrot was keen to safeguard his eldest son’s considerable inheritance and to this end he may have set himself the task of compiling a genealogical record detailing the familial link between Sir James, himself and their joint-heir, five-year-old Herbert. That the pedigree was largely completed within a year to eighteen months (1623/4) of the sealing of the agreement of 1622 recognising Herbert as heir to the Perrots’ Pembrokeshire properties is instructive. That they (Sir James, Robert and Herbert Perrot) may be linked is suggested by two references in the pedigree, where it is written

Sir James havinge noe issue conveyed his mannor of Harroleston to Herbert Perrotte in this pedigree sonne of Robert Perrotte of Morton countie of Hereff. (m. I). Herbert Perrotte his eldeste sonne upon whome Sir James Perrotte knighte sonne of Sir John Perrotte knighte made and conveyed his mannor of Haroldston and other lands in the countie of Pembroke (m. 3).12

The pedigree then may be regarded as one of the ways in which Robert Perrot hoped to assert the property claims of his son by making clearer their foundation and thereby establishing their legitimacy. In this he was no different to countless others of his class who initiated or commissioned pedigrees to spearhead or support court actions over disputed property. Thus, the pedigree served to facilitate Robert’s aim to move from among the ranks of the gentry still rising to join those already risen, like his more illustrious cousins from Pembrokeshire. Largely as a result of Sir James Perrot’s generous bequest Herbert fulfilled his family’s long cherished social and political aspirations.

Although Robert may have continued to live in Morton-on-Lugg until his death in 1657, his son transferred the family seat to nearby Wellington. An altogether grander house

than the one in which he was born, Herbert's new home became the nerve-centre of the family patrimony, with properties stretching across the greater part of two counties – Pembrokeshire and Herefordshire. That he did not neglect Pembrokeshire may be seen in the fact that the first two of his three wives, Jane Lloyd of Cilciffeth and Hester Barlow of Slebech, hailed from the county. 13 Nevertheless, it is not until 1643 that Herbert devoted more than a few weeks of his time to his properties in Pembrokeshire. During the Civil War he was to be found in the county where he declared his loyalty to the Crown being a founder member of the Royalist Association of like minded gentry in the three counties of the south-west. 14 Early in 1643 Haroldston was garrisoned by Royalist troops sent there by the king's commander of Crown forces in south-west Wales, Lord Carbery. It may be presumed that this was done with the consent of Herbert Perrot since there is no evidence to suggest otherwise. However, all was not well for in 1645 Herbert changed sides and deserted the king's cause for that of Parliament. Given the disintegration of the Royalist cause, Herbert's defection proved timely and saved him from financial ruin and his mansion house at Haroldston, occupied by Parliamentary forces in February 1644, from destruction. Thereafter, Herbert prospered and spent much of the Interregnum in Herefordshire (he acted as a Sequestration Commissioner) but not before he had settled his younger brother James at Haroldston. Charged with running the Haroldston estate and supervising the Perrot properties in Pembrokeshire, James proved an able and trustworthy steward. When he died he was buried next to Sir James Perrot in the church of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest.

At the Restoration Herbert showed his usual instinct for survival by supporting the return of Charles II. His reward was a knighthood bestowed by a grateful king in August 1660. He also embarked on a Parliamentary career, serving as Member of Parliament for Weobley in Herefordshire in 1659-60. In 1677 he transferred his political interests to Pembrokeshire and was elected to represent Haverfordwest. He served as High Sheriff of both Herefordshire (1662) and Pembrokeshire (1666) and, towards the end of his life, such was his relationship with his adopted county that he expressed his desire to be buried in the church of Haroldston St. Issels should he die at Haroldston. In the event, he passed away in August 1683 while residing at Wellington and was subsequently buried there. His place of burial is marked by a fine monument complete with sculpted Perrot coat of arms in the local church. 15

The Pakingtons in Pembrokeshire

The death of Sir Herbert's only son, Herbert junior, in 1678 left his teen age daughter, Hester, as his sole heir. In his last will and testament Sir Herbert makes clear his intention towards his daughter's future:

I charge and commend my daughter Hester to be fully and wholly ruled by the directions of her said mother Susanna Perrot in all things and not to marry without her consent. 16

Thus, the teenage Hester was made subject to the will of her step-mother Susanna who, less than a year into her widowhood, married Sir Cyril Wyche (d. 1707). As a consequence of his marriage Wyche also became Hester's guardian during her minority though they appear to have spent precious little time together. Wyche, a man of science

and President of the Royal Society in 1683, was a busy public servant and his duties as secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the duke of Ormond, and his parliamentary responsibilities as member for Saltash in the West Country took him away from home. In her husband's absence Susanna spent much of her time with her family, the Norris's, at their home at Weston-on-the-Green in Oxfordshire. Hester accompanied her step-mother and she spent her formative years in the company of 'the somewhat brainless ladies of the Norreys family'.¹⁷ Such was her love of Weston-on-the Green and so close had Hester become with her step-family that she chose to be married in the church there in the autumn of 1700. The death of her step-mother and principal guardian early in 1690 enabled Hester to take charge of her own affairs. Documents in the Pakington archive clearly show her leasing and disposing property in Pembrokeshire from August 1690. For the next ten years she conducted her affairs in the county with the able assistance of her steward and kinsman Owen Edwards. That she had the habits of a wealthy woman may be discerned from a bill for £118 submitted to her for payment in 1701 by a clothier in London. That she could afford to be extravagant is suggested by the fact that in the five years after the death of her father, between 1683 and 1688, the coal mine at Freystrop alone yielded a profit of £1,086.

Why Hester should have remained a spinster for the best part of ten years after the end of her minority is impossible to explain. However, a clue as to her personality and temperament may be gauged by the fact that it took four months of hard bargaining before she accepted Sir John Pakington's proposal of marriage. In a letter to Christopher, first Viscount Hatton, Sir Charles Lyttelton offered his opinion on the marriage:

I was this week with Sir John Pack (sic), and I hope he may be like to have made a better match than was expected. He tells me he finds her fortune so that it is a good £1,100 a year . . . She appears to be a discreet woman, and does not want for wit to apply it nor make too much show of it. Her person not disagreeable. The reason, he tells me, it being so long was because he could not bring her to make any settlement, which before she married she yielded to.¹⁸

In July 1701, some eight months after the marriage, Lyttelton wrote:

Sir J. Pak (sic) has been with his wife upon her estate in Herefordshire, the condition whereof I find him well satisfied in, as he told me he brought 500 guineas of the revenue thereof with him. ¹⁹

What Sir John Pakington made of his wife's estates in Pembrokeshire we have no way of knowing since Lyttelton declined to mention Wales in his correspondence. Pakington was an energetic politician who took his duties as member for Worcestershire seriously. He represented the county for thirty four years (1690-5; 1698-1727)²⁰ and, as his letters show, he spent much of his time in London. Inheritance and marriage had placed at his disposal the use of three substantial mansions – Westwood in Worcester shire, Wellington in Herefordshire and Haroldston in Pembrokeshire – and, to his credit, he made an effort to stay for at least part of the year in each. Haroldston appears to have been visited annually in the Spring, a visitation that continued even if Sir John was away in London on Parliamentary business. His wife, Hester, saw to it that

Pembrokeshire was not neglected by the family though it nearly cost her life and some considerable jewellery when, in April 1705, her coach was waylaid by thieves somewhere on the road between Haroldston and Wellington. The letters of sympathy from friends and relatives indicate the seriousness of the incident for Hester was not alone in the carriage being accompanied by her three-year-old son, Herbert Perrott. 21

Born in the Spring of 1702, quite possibly at Haroldston (his Welsh nurse Grace Griffiths may have hailed from the county), Herbert Perrott Pakington or Mr. Poll as he came to be known from an early age, was named in honour of his maternal grandfather. 22 Hester's fondness for Haroldston drew her to Pembrokeshire on a regular basis and we find her in residence even in the Winter months whilst her husband remained at their London house. In a letter dated 4 November 1704, Sir John's London housekeeper, Mrs. Hall, wrote to Hester at Haroldston to say that 'Sir John is very well, but cannot well sleep without his Bedfellow'. 23 They evidently missed each other's company! The strengthening of the link between Hester and Haroldston seems to have made an impression on her young son who developed a fascination for Pembrokeshire and his Perrott forbears, especially Sir John. Nor was Hester's husband immune to the family's developing attraction for Pembrokeshire for in 1705 Sir John was seriously considering contesting the county seat in the forthcoming election. He was dissuaded from doing so by his Welsh friends, principal among them John Edwardes of Little Trefgam, Francis Edwardes of Haylett, Sir George Barlow of Slebech and Thomas Lloyd of Grove. To have taken on the most powerful families in the county – Laughame of St. Bride's, Owen of Orielson and Philipps of Picton – would have been most unwise. 24

In Pembrokeshire the Pakingtons relied on the integrity and efficiency of their steward, William Beavan of Freystrop, to run the Haroldston estate. Indeed, in a remarkable period of service that stretched for well over a century, members of the Beavan family, male as well as female, had been employed by the owners of Haroldston both as personal servants and estate managers. 25 In a letter to Sir John, dated 3 December 1703, Beavan painted a grim picture of the damage to Haroldston caused by a recent storm:

I received sometime since a letter from my Lady Pakington in which she is pleased to intimate of your coming yearly in the spring into Pembrokeshire; but must acquaint you that the house is much out of order at present for your reception, the kitchen lying almost stripped, the roof besides of the house by a hurricane, in which no less than 11 trees were blown down in the grove, two of them being oaks, one of them as large as will make a running beam for a mill, so that if you please to give your order for the working of the same.

I must acquaint you that the hedges of Freystrop, the orchard and hopyard, is much out of repair, so that they will forever be ruined except speedily put in repair. 26

Besides letters from their estate managers and workers in Pembrokeshire, the Pakington archive also contains personal letters sent by their tenants. One regular correspondent was one Constant Phillips who regularly complained about the injustices of life. 21 In a letter, dated January 1706, he wrote to Hester at Haroldston stating his intention to give up his tenancy because he had been unable to make a decent living – less than £30 per annum – at Dredgman Hill. In dramatic fashion he wrote:

So farewell Dredgemanhill (sic), on which I have laid out most of my substance – I may say hundreds of pounds, which makes my heart to bleed to think on, hoping the times would mend. But find the old proverb verified – while the grass grows the horse starves. I have met with nothing here these many years but losses, crosses, and dreadful disappointments. I have lost in one year above fifty pounds worth of stock, as was supposed by witches and other misfortunes . . . 28

Phillips was not alone in complaining of his tenancy, for William Beavan's letters to his master Sir John reveal the difficulties he was encountering in collecting rents and other debts. In October 1714 Beavan wrote:

I am almost ashamed to presume to write to you, being so long getting in of money and the people so very backward in their payments. I had thought to send your Honour this hundred pounds bill with the fifty pounds bill now inclosed which is dated the 19th of August past, which bill is payable long past.²⁹

Discontented tenants proved to be the least of Hester's problems when, in January 1712, her husband, Sir John, received a letter at his London residence to inform him that a French privateer was operating off the coast of Pembrokeshire and disrupting trade:

The country about Fisguard (sic), which I am told is part of your estate, is in arms, upon account of a French Privateer that has lain off that coast for above a week and has taken 3 or 4 vessels, amongst the rest one in which some people in this town [Haverfordwest] have some share and which was ransomed for £520. The people are very clamorous that they have not a ship in the harbour or cruising. The colliers, which I am informed were laden at your quay are afraid of sailing till such time as a Man o' war come in. This neglect, I am afraid, will prejudice your affair, as well as the County in general.³⁰

In April 1715 Hester died and with her death the link between Pembroke shire and the Pakingtons was severed. Henceforth the Pembrokeshire estates would be regarded only as a cash-cow for the family who made little effort to visit either Haroldston or the county. Within months of Hester's death Haroldston was leased out thereby marking the beginning of its decline. Several leases later the house was so dilapidated that it was reported that it should either be repaired at great cost or it should be stripped of valuable materials and allowed to fall into ruin. That the latter decision was taken may be gauged by the woeful state of Haroldston today.

Given the financial problems that beset the Pakingtons in the 1720s, the decline of Haroldston was probably inevitable. Sir John's marriage with Hester Perrot had temporarily relieved the dire financial position he had found himself by the close of the 1690s – his account book for 1696 shows that he was in debt to the tune of £625.

³¹ However, rising costs, falling rents and the demands of a busy and expensive political career were taking their toll on the family's finances. Luck also seems to have deserted the Pakingtons for in a twelve year period beginning in 1712 Sir John lost his eldest son and heir, John, from his first marriage, his second wife, Hester, and his second son Thomas, also from his first marriage. Herbert Perrott alone survived to succeed his father as heir to the Pakington estates but as the late Lords Hampton, Humphrey and

Richard Pakington, wrote of their ancestor 'Sir Herbert was a selfish and feckless individual, who brought little but discredit on the family name' .³² To be fair Sir John had died in 1727 heavily in debt so that his twenty-five year-old son had to contend with the demands made on him by his late father's many creditors. Within a year of his father's death in 1728, Sir Herbert Perrott had sold the family properties in Herefordshire which sale eased his financial plight but did not solve them. In 1729 he was sued by a coachmaker for non-payment of a bill amounting to some £460, Sir Herbert 's response was to cut down the woods on the Haroldston estate and hope the sale of the timber would cover the debt. That he succeeded is suggested by the fact that he avoided a costly court appearance.

Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington's short life was marred by problems both personal and financial. He was a weak character who lived beyond his means and when the going got tough he fled abroad to escape his creditors. In October 1748 Berrow's Worcester Journal announced the death, 'at Utrecht in Holland [of] Sir Herbert-Perot Pakington, Bart. of Westwood, near Droitwich in this county ' ; he was 46 years old.³³ In spite of his being 'selfish and feckless ' we have Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington to thank for the wonderful painting of his much admired forbear the statesman and one-time Lord Deputy of Ireland Sir John Perrot.³⁴ His admiration for Sir John may account in part for the fact that when forced into selling part of his estate, that consisted of 'a wide acreage in four counties ',³⁵ namely Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Pembrokeshire and Buckinghamshire , he should chose to offload Wellington in Herefordshire. His son and heir Sir John did not have the luxury for such sentiment and in less than six months after the death of his father he was forced into mortgaging the Pembrokeshire estates in order to raise £6,000. The next ten years proved difficult for the family and in September 1761 Sir John was forced into selling half his properties in Pembrokeshire. The sale of the manors of Ambleston, Woodstock and Hook to Admiral Thomas Tucker of Sealyham raised £5,864 much of which Sir John used to pay his creditors.³⁶

Sir John died prematurely in 1762 and was succeeded by his younger brother Sir Herbert who found the cost of maintaining the mortgage on his remaining Pembrokeshire estates too much to bear. Consequently, in May 1763 he sold 'all part and parcel of the demesne lands of Haroldston, all in the parish of Haroldston St. Issels ' .³⁷ Thus, Haroldston passed out of the ownership of the Pakingtons and into that of Philipps of Picton, the representative of whom, Sir John Philipps, set about asset stripping his new purchase. The mansion house of Haroldston was stripped of its slate, lead, timber and glass some of which was sold whilst the rest was conveyed to Picton castle. Although the Pakington's retained owner ship of the lucrative coal mines at Freystrop and other scattered properties in the county their association with Pembrokeshire was all but severed. The last great sale of Pakington properties in Pembrokeshire took place in or around 1902, less than two years after the family, through straightened circumstances, had been forced to part with their ancestral home of Westwood in Worcestershire. ³⁸

Today, Haroldston is a ruin in need of care and consolidation while Westwood remains proudly displaying its outward glory to the casual visitor. However, looks can be deceptive for the glory that was West wood within is no more for the once great Tudor mansion has been divided into flats and much of the internal decoration has been swept away. The Pakington family, Barons Hampton, continue to this day and until relatively recently, the head of that family, the late Richard Pakington, Sixth

Baron Hampton, lived in the county of his ancestors at Palace Hall Farm, Upton-on-Severn.

The Pakington (Hampton) Archive

The Pakington family archive, also known as the Hampton archive after their elevation to the peerage in 1874, is a rich source for Pembrokeshire historians. The calendar of documents published here for the first time consists mainly of deeds and related property conveyances but the archive also has a vast collection of private letters and other materials with Pembrokeshire references but these have yet to be fully calendared in sufficient detail to be included here.

1. MISCELLANEOUS

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484063 -date: 1624-38

Contents

Abstracts of several leases of lands and premises belonging to the Perrot Family in Castlebythe, Ambleston and Woodstock in the county of Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481027 -date: 31May, 1584

Contents

Appointment by Sir John Perrot, knt., Lord Deputy of Ireland, of Sebastian Turke, William Morgan and James ap Rydderch (Rethroughe), gents., as attorneys to deliver possession to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England, William Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, Robert, Earl of Leicester, Walter Mildmay, Sir Francis Walsingham, knt., Privy Councillors, Henry Jones, Sir Drew Drewry, knt., Sir William Herbert of Swansea, knt., David Lewis, Doctor of Laws, Thomas Fanshaw, John Pryce, John Wogan of Boulston, co. Pembroke, Maurice Cannon, Charles Calthorpe, Arden Waferer, esqs., Philip Williams, Richard Donsey and Charles Russell, gents., of the Manors of Laugharne, alias Tallaghame, Eglwys Gymun and Roche and other lands, tenements and appurtenances in co. Carmarthen, and the Manors of Carew, Walwyns Castle, Syke and Cosheston, Eastington, Popton, Hilton, Benton, Fletherhill in Rudbaxton], Haroldston, St. Issells, Nolton, Robeston, Honeyborough, Castlebythe, Woodstock, Ambleston, Rinaston and Ysceifiog and other lands, tenements and hereditaments in co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481029 – date: 18 July, 1611

Contents

Indenture between Thomas Lloyd of Cilciffeth, in Llanychaer, co. Pembroke, esq., David Lloyd of Morvil, co. Pembroke, gent., and Robert Bowen of Llanychaer, co. Pembroke, gent., determining the uses of a grant dated 1 August, 1598 from the said Thomas Lloyd and Margaret, his wife, to Owen Jones of Trecwn, co. Pembroke, gent., and Richard Phillipps of Woodstock, co. Pembroke, of messuages, lands and premises including two water mills in Sutton in the parish of Lambston, Steynton, Bicton in the parish of St. Ishmaels, Robeston, Llanychaer, Llanllawer, Llanychlwydog, Nevem, Newport, Talbranog, Puncheston, Dinas, Moylgrove, Bayvil, Morvil, Llandysilio, Jordanston, Llanrhian, [Kinheydre?] in the parish of Fishguard, lands near the town of Haverfordwest, and in Pontfaen and messuages and appurtenances in Llawhaden, and in the parish of Whitchurch, all in co. Pembroke].

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484056 – date: 5 November, 1631

Contents

Inquisition post mortem of David Lloyd of Cilciffeth in the parish of Llanychaer, co. Pembroke, gent., proving that he held on the day of his death various estates in the county of Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482667 – date: 26 May, 1668

Contents

Bargain and sale from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Vincent Arncott of Grays Inn, London, esq., of the Manor of Haroldston and appurtenances, the rectory of St. Issells, two water mills in Haroldston and tenements in the parishes of Haroldston St. Issell's, Freystrop, Steynton and St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, all in co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482673 – date: 28 June, 1669

Contents

Grant from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Vincent Amcott of Grays Inn, London, esq., to the use of John Lort of Stackpole, co. Pembroke, knt., and bart., Thomas Tomkins of Mannington, co. Hereford, knt., John Barneby of Cannon Pyon, co. Hereford, esq., and John Lort of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, esq., on condition that the said Sir John Lort, Sir Thomas Tomkins, John Barnby and John Lort, esq., pay to the said Sir Herbert Perrott the sum of £12,000, of the Manor of Haroldston with appurtenances, the rectory of Haroldston St. Issells, two water mills in Haroldston and tenements in the parishes of St. Issells, Freystrop, Steynton, and St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, all in co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484505 – date: 1 July, 1672

Contents

Copy of deed poll whereby Sir Herbert Perrott of Wellington, co. Hereford, knt., acknowledges the receipt from Mary Norreys, daughter of Sir Francis Norreys of Weston-on-the-Green, co. Oxford, deceased, of the sum of £700, being the consideration money for a bargain and sale of the Manors of Woodstock, Ambleston and Castlebythe, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484501- date: 2 June, 1673

Contents

Deed poll whereby Mary Norreys, one of the daughters of Sir Francis Norreys, late of Weston-on-the-Green, co. Oxford, deceased, acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £300 charged upon the Manors of Wellington, co. Hereford, and Woodstock, Ambleston and Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, from Sir Herbert Perrott of Wellington, knt., and covenants to convey the said Manors to the assignees of the said Sir Herbert upon the further payment of £400.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484064 – date: 26 March, 1684

Contents

Terrier of all the rents in Pembrokeshire due and payable to Madam Hester Perrott.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484058 – date: 29 September, 1705 – 25 March, 1707

Contents

Account of money received from the tenants of Sir John Pakington, bart., for lands and premises in Wallis, Llanychlwydog, Moylgrove and Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484057 – date: May, 1707

Contents

Rental of the lands of Sir John Pakington , bart., in the Manor of Haroldston and in Freystrop, the Hamlets, Haverfordwest, Woodstock , Ambleston, Wallis, Castlebythe , Llanychlwydog , Newport and Nevern , co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484059 – date: 29 September, 1711

Contents

Account of arrears of rent owing to Sir John Pakington , bart . for lands i n the Manor of Haroldston and in Freystrop, Steynton, Haverfordwest , Ambleston, Woodstock , Castlebythe, Llanychlwydog and Nevern , co. Pembroke .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483345 – date: 16 September, 1722

Contents

Draft copy of indenture between Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart ., Herbert Perrott Pakington , esq., his son, John Steward of Little Milford , co. Pembroke, gent., and Charles Steward, gent., his son, being a deed to create a tenant for a recovery of the Manors of Haroldston, Freystrop , the Hamlets, Ambleston, Woodstock, Castlebythe, Newport, Nevern , Moylgrove and Llanychlwydog and lands and premises in Steynton and in the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Mary, Haverfordwest.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/502996 – date: 3 May, 1749

Contents

Grant from Sir John Pakington of Westwood , co. Wore. , bart ., to Sir Charles Mordaunt of Walton , co. War., bart., of the Manors of Haroldston, Freystrop, the Hamlets, Ambleston , Woodstock , Castlebythe, Newport, Newport Town, Nevern , Moylgrove , Steynton and Llanychlwydog with messuages, lands, tenements and appurtenances in the said Manors and in the town of Haverfordwest, all in co. Pembroke, upon trust to raise by sale or mortgage the sum of £6,000 for the portions of Herbert Perrott Pakington, Hester Pakington and Elizabeth Pakington, children of Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, deceased, and brother and sisters of the said Sir John Pakington.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484055 – date: 26 June, 1798

Contents

Indenture between Sir John Pakington of Westwood Park, co. Wore., bart., and Thomas Jacob White of Witley, co. Worc., gent., being a deed for the use of lands and premises in the parishes of Freystrop, Steynton and St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/4003/i/1 – date: 1854

Contents

Plan and sections of Little Milford Colliery [Pembs.], the property of Sir J. S. Pakington. Scale: 1 inch to 196 feet.

FILE – ref. 705:349/4003/ii/1 – date: c.1854

Contents

Plan and section of Timber Vein , Little Milford Colliery [Pembs.], the property of Sir J. S. Pakington. Scale: 1 inch to 3 chains.

FILE – ref. 705:349/3835/4/ii/1-22 – date: 1373-1829

Contents

20 deeds and other papers relating to property in Droitwich, Ombersley, Hampton Lovett, Salwarpe and Westwood, and in Aylesbury, Bucks., Haroldston, and Freystrop, Pembs.

FILE – ref. 705:349/3835/5/i/1-26 – date: 1522-1726

Contents

26 deeds relating to property in Aylesbury, Bucks., and in Ambleston, Castlebythe, Freystrop, Haroldston St. Issells, Woodstock, Newport and Haverfordwest, Pembs.

FILE – ref. 705:349/3835/6/ii/1-10 – date: 18th -19th cents.

Contents

10 office copies of deeds relating mainly to Pakington estates in Pembs. but including a copy of the grant of Westwood to John Pakington by King Henry VIII.

2. HAROLDSTON ST. ISSELLS

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481034 – date: 28 September, 1638

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Herbert Perrott of Grays Inn, London , gent., to Dame Mary Perrot of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, widow, of the rectory and tithes of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482679 – date: 13 March, 1684

Contents

Counterpart of lease for seven years from Dame Susanna Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, widow, to Morrice Williams of Freystrop, co. Pembroke, clerk, of lands in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482670 – date: 13 March, 1684

Contents

Counterpart of lease for seven years from Dame Susanna Perrott of Haroldston , co. Pembroke , widow, to Robert Prust and John Barron of Haverfordwest , co. Pembroke, gent., of lands in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482675 – date: 20 March, 1684

Contents

Counterpart of lease for seven years from Dame Susanna Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke , widow, to Moses Longman of Freystrop, co. Pembroke , gent., of lands in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482684 – date: 2 March, 1691

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Hester Perrott of Haroldston , co. Pembroke, spinster, to Edward Marrow of Freystrop, co. Pembroke, butcher, of part of the dwelling house of Haroldston and lands occupied by the said Edward Marrow until one year after his death.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482678 – date: 28 October, 1691

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to Moses Longman of Freystrop, co. Pembroke, gent., of lands together with a thatched house called Darby House in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482677 – date: 23 October, 1695

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Owen Edwards of Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, steward and agent for Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, to Walter Seagar of the parish of St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, baker, of a messuage and two water mills called Haroldston Mills.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484060 – date: 1697-1716

Contents

Receipts and accounts for the sale of coal and culm drawn from mines in Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke, and district.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482695 – date: 8 January, 1698

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-nine years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to Francis Edwards of Haverfordwest, gent., of two messuages and lands in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482687 – date: 26 March, 1699

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-six years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke, spinster, to Moses Longman of High Freystrop, co. Pembroke, gent., of a messuage called the Darby House and lands in the parish of St. Issells .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482685 – date: 13May, 1699

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to George Phillipps of Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, gent., of a messuage and lands in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482686 – date: 1699

Contents

Counterpart lease as 482685 .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482683 – date: 23 May, 1699

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to John David of Haroldston St. Issells, tailor, of a messuage and land in the parish of St. Issells.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482859 – date: 21 February, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Packington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to John Gribble of Haverfordwest, tallow chandler of lands called Tump Park and Maudlins [Merlin's] Park, part of the demesne of Haroldston in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke, together with a stable and other premises adjoining Haroldston House.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482858 – date: 9 April, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to John Leigh of Freystrop, co. Pembroke, clerk, of a messuage and lands in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482851- date: 9 April, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Rachell Aubrey of Haverfordwest, widow, of part of the dwelling house of Haroldston and lands in the parish of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke. With inventory of the goods and furniture of Sir John Pakington at Haroldston annexed.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483318 – date: 9 May, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Thomas Owen of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke, miller, of the water corn mill called Haroldston Mill.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482849 – date: 23 March, 1718

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Edward Kingley of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke, of a messuage and land on the west side of a lane leading from Maudlins Bridge [Merlin's Bridge] to Pembroke Ferry.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482846 – date: 3 August, 1719

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to William Roach of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke, mason, of the house and garden occupied by the said William Roach.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483326 – date: 10 August, 1723

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Stephen Nash of Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke, carpenter, of a messuage and land near Maudlins Bridge [Merlin's Bridge] in the parish of St. Ishmaels.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484052 – date: 6 June, 1741

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to John Higgon of Haverfordwest, alderman, of a messuage and lands at Maudlings Bridge

[Merlin's Bridge, in Haroldston St. Issells, co. Pembroke].
Not executed.

3. HAVERFORDWEST

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481028 – date: 15 April, 1608

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Sir James Perrot of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Anthony Parry of Dredgman Hill, co. Pembroke, carpenter, Margret Parry, alias Drinkewater, his wife, and Edmond Parry, their son, of a messuage, lands and premises in Dredgman Hill, for the term of their lives.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481050 – date: 17 September, 1638

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Herbert Perrott of Grays Inn, London, gent., to Morris Roberts of Dredgman Hill, co. Pembroke, miller, of a water mill and lands in the parish of St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481033 – date: 24 May, 1642

Contents

Bargain and sale from John Michell of Haverfordwest, yeoman, to Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, gent., of a messuage and premises in Haverfordwest.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482671 – date: 6 June, 1682

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Peregrine Phillips of Dredgman Hill, co. Pembroke, gent., of messuages and lands in Dredgman Hill.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482672 – date: 1682

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 482671.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482688 – date: 9 February, 1698

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-five years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to Constant Phillips of Dredgman Hill, co. Pembroke, gent., of messuages and lands in Dredgman Hill in the parish of St. Thomas in Haverfordwest.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483346 – date: 16 May, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Mark Edmund of the parish of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, of a messuage and land in the parish of St. Thomas.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483352 – date: 3 March, 1719

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to

William Tasker late of Crundell [Crundale] in the parish of Rudbaxton, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of the house occupied by the said William Tasker in the parish of St. Mary, Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke.

Note: This lease has been revised apparently to form a draft for a lease from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington to William Tasker, dated 3 June, 1741, of the same property.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482855 – date: 2 September, 1723

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Richard Saies of the parish of St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, butcher, of two messuages and lands at Dredgman Hill in the parish of St. Thomas.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482856

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 482855.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484043 – date: 3 June, 1741

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Peregrine Phillips of Dredgman Hill in the parish of St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, gent., of a messuage and lands at Dredgman Hill.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483354 – date: 3 June, 1741

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to William Tasker late of Crundale in the parish of Rudbaxton, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of the house occupied by the said William Tasker in the parish of St. Mary, Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484046 – date: 6 June, 1741

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to David Mens of the parish of St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, clothier, of a tucking mill and land in the parish of St. Thomas and land at Dredgman Hill.

4. FREYSTROP

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482674 – date: 20 March, 1684

Contents

Counterpart of lease for seven years from Dame Susanna Perron of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, widow, to John Beavans of Little Milford, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and garden in Freystrop, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482692 – date: 14 March, 1695

Contents

Lease for nine years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to Moses Longman of Freystrop, co. Pembroke, gent., of a house, storehouse. wharf and appurtenances at High Freystrop.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482693 – date: dated 1694

Contents

Counterpart, lease (unsigned) as 482692.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482838 – date: 10 October, 1704

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston , co. Pembroke, bart. , to Moses Longman of Llangum , co. Pembroke, gent., of two messuages and land in High Freystrop, co. Pembroke.

Not executed.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482837 – date: 9 September, 1707

Contents

Articles of agreement between Moses Longman of Freystrop , co. Pembroke, gent., and Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart. , concerning the sum of £13 due to the said Sir John Pakington under the terms of a lease of coal mines at High Freystrop.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/511529 – date: 16 March, 1716

Contents

Declaration by David Rowland of the parish of Rosemarket , co. Pembroke, and others, denying that William Beavans, agent to Sir John Pakington, bart., was instrumental in hindering the sinking of an air shaft for a new level at Freystrop, co. Pembroke.

Seal of Haverfordwest [co. Pembroke] – damaged.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483320 – date: 23 March, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of Lease for t twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, County Pembroke, bart to John Warlow of Little Milford in the parish of Freystrop, co. Pembroke , labourer, of a house and garden in the parish of Freystrop.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484050 – date: 8 October, 1753

Contents

Counterpart of lease for ninety-nine years from Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Caesar Mathias of Hook in the parish of Llangum, co. Pembroke, gent., of messuages and lands in the parish of Freystrop, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483348 – date: 1753

Contents

Copy of original lease, as 484050.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484053 – date: 4 April, 1774

Contents

Indenture between George Roch, the elder, of Clarbeston in the parish of Freystrop, co. Pembroke, esq., George Roch , the younger, of Clarbeston, esq., his son, Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington , bart., and Caesar Mathias of Little Milford in the parish of Fryestrop being a

lease to the said Sir Herbert of streams in the parish of Fryestrop with covenants for a right of way from Clarbeston to Little Milford Quay.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484054 – date: 6 September, 1774

Contents

Lease from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Wyrriot Owen of Great Nash, co. Pembroke, esq., of a drain called Fryestrop Level in the parish of Freystrop, co. Pembroke.

5. AMBLESTON

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481031- date: 21 October, 1626

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir James Perrot of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to David Hooper of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, husbandman, of a messuage, lands and premises in Ambleston.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481035 – date: 1 September, 1627

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir James Perrot of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to William Bowen of Wallis, co. Pembroke, yeoman of a messuage in the parish of Ambleston, co. Pembroke.

Signature cut away.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481030 – date: 19 September, 1633

Contents

Lease for thirteen years from Francis Perrott of London, gent., to Henry Mathoe of Wallis in the parish of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, husbandman, of a messuage, lands and premises in Wallis.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481049 – date: 10 September, 1678

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Howell William of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Ambleston.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481051 – date: 24 August, 1681

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to David Morgan of Woodstock in the parish of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land in Woodstock.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481055 – date: 24 August, 1681

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Griffith Lewis of Woodstock in the parish of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land in Woodstock.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482668 – date: 18 October, 1681

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co.

Pembroke, knt., to Thomas John of Llanstinan , co. Pembroke, miller, of Woodstock Mill and land i n the parish of Ambleston , co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482669 – date: 20 October, 1681

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to George Grimon of Ambleston , co. Pembroke, yeoman an , of the messuage occupied by the said George Grimon and a moiety of the land thereto belonging.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481042 – date: 20 October, 1681

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Eli nor Llewellyn of Ambleston , co. Pembroke, widow, of the messuage occupied by the said Elinor Llewellyn and a moiety of the land thereto belonging.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481047 – date: 8 November, 1681

Contents

Counterpart of lease for thirty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston , co. Pembroke, knt., to David Rice of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, clerk, of a messuage and land in Ambleston.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481043 – date: 16 April, 1682

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Thomas Owen of Pontfaen, co. Pembroke, brasier, of a messuage and land in Woodstock i n the parish of Ambleston, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481052 – date: 26 May, 1682

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to William Hugh of Woodstock in the parish of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land i n Woodstock.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482691 – date: 13 August, 1690

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Lady Hester Perrot of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, to David Rice of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, clerk, of two messuages and lands in Ambelston.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482682 – date: 2 March, 1691

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to Howell William of Woodstock, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land in Woodstock for the term of the lives of the said Howell William, Lettice, his wife, and Edward, their r son.

FI LE – ref. 705:349/12946/482835 – date: 20 October, 1711

Conlen/ .1.

counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston , co.

Pembroke, bart., to Hugh Philpin of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman , of land in Ambleston .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483327 – date: 2 March, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Jane Rice of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, widow, of messuages and lands in Ambleston.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483330 – date: 12 March, 1717

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Lewis John of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of Woodstock Mill and appurtenances in the parish of Ambleston.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483338 – date: 1717

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 483338 .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483325 – date: 14 February, 1724

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to David Jenkins of Woodstock in the parish of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, carpenter, of a messuage and lands in Wood stock.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483349 – date: 26 June, 1728

Contents

Lease from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to James Morgan of Woodstock, co. Pembroke, yeoman , of three messuages and land in Woodstock to hold for the lives of the said James Morgan, Katherine, wife of Griffith Griffith, and James, son of the said James Morgan.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484048 – date: 7 September, 1728

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Francis Llewhellin of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman , of land in Ambleston, to hold for the lives of Martha, wife of the said Francis, and Thomas and Francis, his sons.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483347 – date: 7 September, 1728

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Hugh Philpin of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of land in Ambleston, to hold for the lives of John Grunno, stepson of the said Hugh Phillpin, and John Grunno and Ellinor Grunno, son and daughter of the said John.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484051 – date: 7 September, 1728

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Phillip Thomas of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage land and premises in Ambleston, to hold for the lives of Mary, wife of the said Phillip, David, his son, and Anne,

his daughter.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484049 – date: 14 February, 1729

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood , co. Wore., bart., to Edward Williams of Ambleston , co. Pembroke , gent., of messuages and lands in Wallis and Woodstock in the parish of Ambleston, to hold for the lives of Mary and Anne, daughters of the said Edward, and Edward Bowen , son of William Bowen of Lewiston, co. Pembroke .

6. CASTLEBYTHE

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481036 – date: 9 September, 1624

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Sir James Perrot of Haroldston , co. Pembroke, yeoman knt., to William Morice of Rudbaxton , co. Pembroke, yeoman, and John and Maurice, his sons, of messuages and appurtenances in Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, for the term of their lives.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481039 -date: c.1625

Contents

Copy of grant by way of exchange from Sir James Perrott of Haroldston , co. Pembroke , knt., to Margaret Symyns, alias Gwilym , of Martletwy, co. Pembroke , widow, and John Symyns of Martletwy, gent., of lands in Upper and Lower Longhook, in the parish of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke. Undated .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481032 – date: 24 October, 1626

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir James Perrot of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to Jevan Jenkin of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, of a messuage and premises in Castlebythe.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481046 -date: 29 September, 1677

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Wellington , co. Hereford, knt., to Thomas Harding of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, yeoman of messuages called Longhook and lands in Castlebythe .

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481053 – date: 10 September, 1678

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, knt., to John Llewellyn of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land in Castlebythe.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/481040 – date: 10 November, 1681

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott of Haroldston , co. Pembroke, knt., to Richard Adams of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Castlebythe.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482690 – date: December, 1691

Contents

Counterpart of lease for thirty-one years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to Thomas Harding of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of messuages and tenements called Longhook and lands in the parish of Castlebythe.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482840 – date: 16 August, 1707

Contents

Writ of covenant between John Edwards, esq., plaintiff, and John Pakington, bart., and Hester, his wife, deforciant, of two messuages, lands and premises in Castlebythe, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482843 – date: 19 August, 1707

Contents

Lease for a year from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., and Dame Hester, his wife, to John Edwardes of Treffgarn, co. Pembroke, esq., of two messuages, lands and premises in Castlebythe, co. Pembroke.

Not executed.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482841 – date: 20 August, 1707

Contents

Indenture of mortgage from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., and Dame Hester, his wife, to John Edwardes of Treffgarn, co. Pembroke, esq., of two messuages, lands and premises in Castlebythe, co. Pembroke.

Not executed.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482842 – date: 1707

Contents

Another copy of indenture of mortgage, 482841.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/511528 – date: 4 October, 1707

Contents

Fine between John Edwardes, esq., plaintiff, and John Pakington, bart., and Hester, his wife, deforciant, of messuages, lands, and premises in Castlebythe, co. Pembroke.

Not executed.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483343 – date: 9 May, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Ann Vaughan of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, widow, of a messuage and lands in Castlebythe.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483324 – date: 28 February, 1724

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to James Lewis of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of messuages and lands in Castlebythe.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484044 – date: 30 May, 1741

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Westwood,

co. Wore., bart., to George Adams of Castlebythe, co. Pembroke, husbandman, of a messuage and lands near the village of Castlebythe.

7. LLANYCHLWYDOG

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482689 – date: 3 March, 1696

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to James Harry of the Forrest in the parish of Newport, co. Pembroke, husbandman, of messuages, tenements and lands in the parishes of Newport and Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483336 – date: 4 April, 1717

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to David Rosser of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage, lands and premises in Newport and Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483322 – date: 1717

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 483336.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483335 – date: 10 April, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Henry James of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of messuages and lands in the parishes of Newport and Dinas, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482864 – date: 28 May, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of articles of agreement between Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., and Thomas Knolles of Wennallt, co. Pembroke, esq., concerning the rents and profits of Forrest Mill in the parish of Dinas, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482694 – date: 29 September, 1695

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to Henry Lewis of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Llanychlwydog.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482839 – date: 15 October, 1711

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., and Dame Hester, his wife, to John Thomas of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, gent., of three messuages and lands in Llanychlwydog.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483317 – date: 8 March, 1717

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Packington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Thomas Phillips of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483333 – date: 1717

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 483333.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483321 – date: 28 March, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Packington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to John William David of Llanmarchan in the parish of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, of the messuage and lands called Llanmarchan.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482845 – date: 30 March, 1717

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Packington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Henry Thomas of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land in Llanychlwydog.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482853 – date: 1717

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 482845.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483319 – date: 30 March, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Packington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to John Roberts of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land in Llanychlwydog.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483334 – date: 18 April, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Packington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Henry Richard of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Llanychlwydog.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483337 – date: 18 April, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Packington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to William Harry of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, carpenter, of a messuage and lands in Llanychlwydog.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483332 – date: 26 April, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Packington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Thomas Havard of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Llanychlwydog.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482850 – date: 23 June, 1718

Contents

Counterpart of articles of agreement between Sir John Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., and John Laugharne of Pontfaen, co. Pem broke, esq., for the sale of timber growing on lands belonging to the said Sir John Pakington in Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482844 – date: 28 June, 1732

Contents

Lease from Sir Herbert Parrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Thomas Havard, senior, of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land in Llanychlwydog to hold for the term of the lives of Thomas Havard , junior, David Havard and William Havard, nephews of the said Thomas Havard , senior.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482847 – date: 30 June, 1732

Contents

Lease from Sir Herbert Parrott Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to John William of Llanmarchan in the parish of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and land in Llanychlwydog.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484047 – date: 9 December, 1737

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir Herbert Parrott Pakington of the parish of Hampton Lovett, co. Wore., bart., to William Laugharne of Llanychlwydog, co. Pembroke, clerk, of a messuage and lands in Llanychlwydog.

8. NEWPORT

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482680 – date: 14 June, 1695

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Hester Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to James Owen of Newport, co. Pembroke, carpenter, of three messuages and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482676 – date: 14 September, 1696

Contents

Lease for twenty-seven years from Hestor Perrott of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, spinster, to David Thomas of Newport, co. Pembroke, of a messuage and land in Newport.

Not executed.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482681 – date: 1696

Contents

Another copy of lease, as 482676.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482852 – date: 1March, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Ann Hellier of Newport, co. Pembroke, widow, and Thomas, her son, of a messuage and land in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483340 – date: 14 March, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co.

Pembroke, bart., to Thomas David of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482863 – date: 15 March, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co.

Pembroke, bart., to James Owen of Newport, co. Pembroke, husbandman, of two messuages and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482854 – date: 23 March, 1717

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to

William Morris of Dinas, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of two messuages and land in Newport, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483323 – date: 26 March, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co.

Pembroke, bart., to George Lloyd of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482848 – date: 2 April, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co.

Pembroke, bart., to James John of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483316 – date: 10 April, 1717

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Thomas Patchell of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483339 – date: 1717

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 483316.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483328 – date: 23 April, 1717

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Jane William of Newport, co. Pembroke, widow, of a messuage and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483341- date: 1717

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 483328.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483331-date: 23 April, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co.

Pembroke, bart., to William Jenkin of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of two messuages and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483344 – date: 3 May, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart. , to William Lloyd of Penpedwast, co. Pembroke, esq., of two messuages and lands in Newport, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483329 – date: 4 May, 1717

Contents

Lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Francis Vaughan of Nevern, co. Pembroke, yeoman , of a messuage and lands in the parish of Newport, co. Pembroke.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482857 – date: 1717

Contents

Counterpart. Lease, as 483329. 64

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FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483342 – date: 27 May, 1717

Contents

Counterpart of lease for twenty-one years from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston , co. Pembroke, bart., to Phillip Williams of Newport, co. Pembroke, husbandman , of messuages and lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/482860 – date: 28 May, 1717

Contents

Grant from Sir John Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart. , to Thomas Knolles of Wennalt, co. Pembroke, esq., of lands in Newport , co. Pembroke, by way of exchange for other lands in Newport.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483350 – date: 20 June, 1732

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Sir Herbert Perott Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart. , to Oliver Llewelyn of Newport , co. Pembroke, yeoman , of two messuages and land in Newport, to hold for the lives of the said Oliver Llewelyn, John, his son, and Elizabeth, his daughter.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/484045 – date: 29 June, 1732

Contents

Lease from Sir Herbert Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to John Lloyd of Tregadifor in the parish of Newport, co. Pembroke, husband man, of the messuage and lands called Tregadifor.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483351 – date: 30 June, 1732

Contents

Lease from Sir Herbert Pakington of Westwood, co. Wore., bart., to Lewis David of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Newport, to hold for the lives of the said Lewis David, David Lewis, his son, and Thomas Vaughan , son of Francis Vaughan of Nevern , co. Pembroke, yeoman.

FILE – ref. 705:349/12946/483353 – date: 30 June, 1732

Contents

Counterpart of lease from Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington of Haroldston, co. Pembroke, bart., to Thomas David of Newport, co. Pembroke, yeoman, of a messuage and lands in Newport, to hold for the lives of the said Thomas David, Elizabeth David, his wife, and David Thomas David, his son.

Notes

I wish to acknowledge the support and encouragement given to me over the years by the late Richard Pakington, Sixth Baron Hampton (d. 2003). I wish to thank the Worcester Record Office for permission to reproduce the calendar of Pembrokeshire documents contained in the Pakington archive.

1. For further details on the history of the Perrots of Herefordshire, see R. K. Turvey, 'NLW roll 135: A Seventeenth-century Pedigree Roll from Herefordshire', *National Library of Wales Journal*, 30 (1998), 373-408.

2. E. L. Barnwell, 'Notes on the Perrot Family', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, XII (1866), 124. Based on a communication from a fellow antiquary Mr. Le Hunte of Astramont, Wexford in Ireland, Barnwell wrote that Sir Herbert Perrot 's inheritance was 'not in consequence of any blood relation, but merely from the similarity of name. This information Mr. Le Hunte obtained from an ancient collection of pedigrees some time entrusted to him, but which is believed to be now somewhere in north Wales'. Idem., *Arch Camb.*, 3rd Series, XI (1865), 14, 59; G.D. Squibb, *Reports of Heraldic Cases in the Court of Chivalry 1623-1732* (Harleian Society, vol. 107, London, 1956), 44. In 1983 M. W. Helms and E. Rowlands wrote, 'it is doubtful whether he [Herbert] really belonged to the well-known Pembrokeshire family whose estates he inherited', in B.D. Henning (ed.), *History of Parliament: The Commons, 1660-90*, III, 229. On the other hand, the late A. H. Dodd and P. W. Hasler were prepared to entertain the possibility, however distant, of a connection between the two families. P. W. Hasler, *Hist. Parl.*, 1558-1603, III, 205.

3. G. D. Squibb, *R.H.C.C.C.*, 44-46. Although born in Bristol, Thomas descended from the Perrots of Brook in Carmarthenshire who were cousins to Sir James Perrot with whom they (especially the plaintiff's father also named Thomas) were on good terms.

4. The plaintiff, Thomas Perrot of London, formerly of the Brook, was lineally descended from Sir Owen Perrot's fourth son John (d. c. 1560s). Under the terms of a deed of settlement of his estates issued by Sir John Perrot in 1584, Thomas's father had been named as a beneficiary in the event of the deaths of the issuer's sons namely Sir Thomas (d. 1594), William (d. c. 1587) and Sir James (d. 1637). After Sir John Perrot's attainder for treason his estates were forfeit to the Crown and from 1594-1608 Sir James and Thomas (plaintiff's father) worked together to recover them.

5. It is noteworthy that the Perrots of Morton were allowed to use the Perrot coat – Gules three pears pendant or on a chief argent a demi lion issuant sable – without either a banister sinister or cadency mark. In the visitation of London in 1634 Francis Perrot had been allowed to register the Perrot coat of arms but only with the addition of a cadency mark which suggests that the full coat could only be borne by those descending through his brother Robert, father of Herbert. *College of Arms, MS. C. 24 f. 323*.

6. G. D. Squibb, *op. cit.*, 46. That the Scotsborough branch of the family bore the usual

Perrot coat of arms may be confirmed by the heraldry on the ap Rhys monument in Tenby church. The elaborate monument with its eight colourfully painted coats of arms, was erected in 1610 for Margareta Mercer by her husband Thomas ap Rhys, who was the son of Catherine Perrot daughter and heiress of John Perrot (d. 1569) the last of the Scotsborough line.

7. In this particular instance the properties concerned amounted to 11 messuages, 2 mills, a rectory and other lands in St. Ishmaels, Freystrop and St. Thomas. NLW, Great Sessions Records, Plea Rolls (County Pembroke), Wales 25/156; *ibid.*, Facsimilie 341: Francis Green, *Wills and Notes*, vol., 24, 137-38.

8. Established in the county of Pembroke since the fourteenth century, the Laugharne family only came to prominence in the sixteenth. John Laugharne was sheriff of the county in 1631. For details, see Henry Owen, *Old Pembroke Families* (London, 1902), 97-103; Dillwyn Miles, *The Sheriff of the County of Pembroke* (Haverfordwest, 1974), 28.

9. G. D. Squibb, R.H.C. C.C., 45. It is possible that at some stage Thomas and Sir James Perrot may have had a falling out but there is no evidence to support this.

10. Worcestershire Record Office (Worcester), Hampton Collection (Pakington), B.A. 3835/705:349/5 m. 5 [17 Sept. 1633]; Birmingham Reference Library, Calendar of the Hampton Collection, 417:481030 [19 Sept. 1633]. It is to be noted that Sir James Perrot's trusted servant, Thomas Stephens, acted as a witness to both transactions. Listed first among his servants in his will, Sir James left Stephens £3 in cash to be paid two months after his decease. Barnwell, *Arch Camb.*, 3rd Series, XI (1865), 490.

11. Prerogative Court of Canterbury, PROB. 11/190.12. NLW, Roll 135/1/3.

13. See F. Jones, 'Lloyd of Cilciffeth', *The Pembrokeshire Historian*, no. 4 (1972), 59-60.

14. For Details of Sir Herbert Perrot's exploits in Pembrokeshire during the Civil War, see A. L. Leach, *The History of the Civil War in Pembrokeshire* (London, 1937), 20, 21, 39, 41, 58, 59, 60, 73, 89, 129, 140, 220.

15. B. D. Henning (ed.), *Hist. Par.*, 1660-90, III, '228-9; W. R. Williams, *The Parliamentary History of the County of Hereford, 1213-1896* (Brecon, 1896), 158-9.

16. E. L. Barnwell, *Perrot Notes* (London, 1867), 210.

17. H. & R. Pakington, *The Pakingtons of Westwood* (Worcester, 1975), 49.

18. *ibid.*

19. *Ibid.*

20. Stuart Handley, 'Sir John Pakington' (fourth baronet, 1671-1727), *New DNB*, Online edn.

21. Pakington, *Pakingtons of Westwood*, 56.

22. *Ibid.*, 53.

23. *Ibid.*, 55.

24. Roland Thorne, 'The Political Scene, 1660-1815' in D. Howells (ed.), *Pembrokeshire County History*, vol. 1/1: *Early Modern Pembrokeshire, 1536-1815* (Haverfordwest, 1987), 333-59.

25. In his will Sir James Perrot left twenty shillings to 'Ann Beavan my servant the daughter of John Beavan'. Barnwell, *Perrot Notes*, 191. A John Beavan had been in service to Sir John Perrot.

26. Pakington, *Pakingtons of Westwood*, 54.

27. Constant Phillips was the son of the Independent minister Peregrine Phillips (d. 1691) the so-called 'apostle of Pembrokeshire'. The fact that Constant's father was described in Sir Herbert Perrot's will as 'my loving friend . . . of Drenchman's Hill' suggests that the son felt he had a special bond with Hester Perrot to whom he wrote in often familiar terms.

Barnwell, *Perrot Notes*, 213. For Peregrine Phillips, see *The Dictionary of Welsh*

Biography, 761.

28. Pakington, Pakingtons of Westwood, 62.

29. Ibid., 78.

30. Ibid., 71 . 31 . Ibid., 48.

32. Ibid ., 93.

33. Ibid., 96. E. A. B. Barnard states that Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington died in Leyden .

Idem., 'The Pakingtons of Westwood' , Transactions of the Worcester shire Archaeological Society, ns, 13 (1937 for 1936), 49.

34. I intend to explore the origin of the portrait of Sir John Perrot elsewhere.

35. Ibid., 93.

36. C. O. Higgon and F. Green, 'The Tuckers of Sealyham' in F. Green (ed.), West Wales Historical Records, vol. VIII (1919-20) , 183.

37. Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest, D/RTP/H, 1763.

38. In 1902 Henry Owen could still write 'Part of the Haroldston estate still remains in the Pakingtons (sic) (now Lords Hampton)' but, unbeknown to him at the time of writing, the sale of the remaining acres of the family's possessions in the county was already in the process of completion. Owen, Old Pembroke Families,